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The Committee, in remembrance of their deceased friend, beg to announce the following concert:

On SATURDAY EVENING, (THIS DAY), a CONCERT will take place in ST. MARTIN'S HALL, at which Madame Novelle, Mr. and Mrs. T. German Reed, Miss Louisa Vining, Herr Ernst, Mr. Albert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Weiss, Mr. F. Robson, Signor Rotzheim, Mr. Osborne, Miss N. N. N., Miss Dolly, and Mr. Sims Reeves will assist. Conductors, Mr. Benedict, Mr. Frank Mori, and Mr. Francesco Berger.

To commence at 8 precisely. Prices of Admission: Stalls, 5s. Body of the Hall, Centre Gallery, and Orchestra, each 2s. Back Seats and Side Galleries, each 1s.

On TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 30th, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read his CHRISTMAS CAROL in St. MARTIN'S HALL.  
The reading will commence at 8 precisely, and will last two hours. Prices of Admission: Stalls, 5s. Body of the Hall, Centre Gallery, and Orchestra, each 2s. Back Seats and Side Galleries, each 1s.

On SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 11th, will be represented at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street, Mr. Wilkie Collins's new romantic Drama in three acts, THE FROZEN DEEP, performed by the Amateur Company of Ladies and Gentlemen who originally represented it in private. With the original Scenery, by Mr. Stanfield, R.A. and Mr. Tebbin; and the original Music, under the direction of Mr. Francesco Berger. The whole under management of Mr. Charles Dickens. To conclude with a Farce.  
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On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15th, will be represented, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Comedy, in three acts, THE HOUSEKEEPER. To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Drama, THE PRISONER OF WAR. Represented by Miss Reynolds, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Howe, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. and Mrs. Kealey, Mr. W. Reed, Mr. Rogers, Mr. M. Tennant, Mr. Compton, Miss M. Oliver, Mr. Benjamin Webster, and the Company of the Theatre.  
Prices of Admission: Stalls, 10s. 6d. The rest of the house as usual, except the Private Boxes, which may be had at the Committee's Office, or at Mr. Sam's Library, St. James's-street.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 22nd, Mr. W. M. THACKERAY will deliver a Lecture on WEEK-DAY PREACHERS in St. MARTIN'S HALL.  
To commence at 8 precisely, and last one hour and a half. Prices of Admission: Stalls, 5s. Body of the Hall and the Centre Gallery, each 2s. Back Seats and Side Galleries, each 1s.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 30th, will be represented, at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Drama, in three acts, THE RENT DAY. To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Drama, THE PRISONER OF WAR. Represented by Mr. T. P. Cooke (who returns to the stage for one night, for the purpose, Madame Celeste, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Miss Reynolds, Mr. W. Reed, Mr. Rogers, Mr. M. Tennant, Mr. Compton, Miss M. Oliver, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mrs. Chatterley, Mr. Billington, Miss Arden, and the Company of the Theatre.  
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Dundee, June 18.

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The following have been named a Committee of Referees, and are empowered to make the above appointment:—Rev. Professor Kelch, Rev. Dr. Trevelyan, Rev. Dr. Taylor, Dr. Schmitz, Dr. Woodford, Thomas Oliphant, Esq., and John Dalgleish, Esq. Particulars may be ascertained from any of the Referees; and Gentlemen desirous of being considered for the situation, may be introduced to the Committee by any of the Referees, 1, Park-lane, Edinburgh, on or before the 4th of July next.

A personal interview with the Referees is indispensable before the appointment can be made.

Edinburgh, June 18.

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The world took up the matter in its usual way. It first fixed upon Andrew Crosse the pretension of having created these insects by chemical combination; and all who did not laugh called him an infidel, and an atheist, and a deist, and an incendiary. The last he was, for he had been heating flint to white heat at his very first process. One gentleman wrote to him to inform him that he was a disturber of the peace of families, and a reviler of our holy religion; to which Mr. Crosse replied, that he was sorry to see the faith of his neighbours could be upset by the claw of a mite. He was accused in the local papers of being the cause of a blight which took place about the time. At an election, a stranger noticed a knot of farmers hissing the speaker furiously. On asking the reason, one of them said, "Why, don't you know him? that's Crosse of Broomfield, the thunder-and-lightning man: you can't go near his cursed house at night without danger of your life: them as have been there have seen devils, all surrounded by lightning, dancing on the wires he has put up round his grounds."

Andrew Crosse was the representative of a very ancient Somersetshire family. We may pass over Odo de Santa Croce, the original Norman, and the Falkirk Crosse, and the Agincourt Crosse, &c., to come down to our hero, who was born June 17, 1784, at Broomfield, near Taunton, which had been for a couple of centuries the residence of his ancestors. After some teaching in France, where his father was settled for a time, and some private tuition, mostly in Greek, which he wrote before English, he was sent to school at Bristol, in 1793. The following are extracts relating to his childhood:—

"Andrew was a small, thin, and wiry boy, quick at his lessons, with a wild joyous temperament which delighted in fun and frolic. He was a great favourite with his schoolfellows, and his schoolboy friendships continued to the day of his death. Mr. Seyer's school has been rather celebrated for the names of those who were educated there. The late Rev. John Eagles, who was for many years a contributor to *Blackwood*, Mr. Broderip, the naturalist, John Kenyon, the friend of Wordsworth and Southey, the Hon. Henry Addington, the late Dr. Jenkyns, Master of Balliol and Dean of Wells, and several others who have distinguished themselves, were at school with Andrew Crosse. \* \* His younger brother, Richard, was his playmate, during the holidays; he had been sent at an early age to Dr. Valpy's at Reading. The two children were both very imaginative, and I have often heard Mr. Crosse say that they lived quite in a world of their own. They created a new language, and peopled their world with creatures like large fir-cones, whom they called hobleegrees; they used to imagine themselves pursued through the long passages of Fyne Court by these beings, whose mode of locomotion was something quite eccentric. They were not objects of horror. I have often been amused at the details I heard of their 'Model Republic,' \* \* I

remember," he said, "a schoolfellow came begging me to give him a translation of '*Medio tutissimus ibis*' (the middle course is the safest). I gave him, 'The stork is safest in the middle of the pond;' Seyer did not appreciate the pun, and of course the boy got a caning. I myself was caned, upon an average, three times a day for seven years, but never once flogged. I had an irrepressible trick of laughing, which Seyer could never forgive. He was an admirable classic, a good grammarian; he had some nobility of feeling, was perfectly honest, but was a narrow-minded man, and without any sense of justice. I remember one day I was had up as usual to read Virgil; I had nearly completed the fifth book when I made a mistake in a word. 'Let me look,' said Seyer, and taking the volume from me he found that the whole of the fifth book had been torn out. I had repeated it from memory. I then explained to him that, without any fault of my own, one of my schoolfellows, in a fit of mischief, had torn it out some months since, and I confessed I had not had it during the half-year. My master's only reply was a good caning; and what was worse, whenever he was out of temper with me, he would call me up, and asking to look at my Virgil, repeating the caning every time."

The following marks the young philosopher:—

"One day, while learning my Virgil, I continued to carry on the business of pounding some rocket mixture; but, as ill luck would have it, Seyer discovered my twofold employment, and immediately took away the mixture from me in considerable wrath. I watched where he put it; it was on the window-sill of a room which was always kept locked; the window, though not glazed, had close iron bars through which nothing could pass: the case was hopeless; I could not recover my rocket mixture, but a happy thought struck me, I was resolved that no one else should enjoy the spoil which I regarded as so valuable. I had a burning-glass in my pocket, and I thought of Archimedes and the Roman fleet; the sun was shining, and I soon drew a focus on the gunpowder, which immediately blew up. It was well that the house was not set on fire: as for me, I was reckless of all consequences."

Here is an anecdote of Theodore Hook:—

"I remember hearing Mr. Crosse say that he was once at a party with Mr. Hook, when a Mr. Winter was announced, a well-known inspector of taxes. Hook immediately roared out,—Here comes Mr. Winter, inspector of taxes, I'd advise ye to give him whatever he axes, I'd advise ye to give him, without any flummery, for though his name's Winter, his actions are summary."

The life of Mr. Crosse was chequered by many family afflictions; but there is little of biographical note. He passed his days at Broomfield, employed in collecting and using electrical apparatus. Long before the subject obtained its present place, he was deeply engaged in it, thinking, experimenting—everything but publishing. The following is the account given in a local paper of the manner in which he collected atmospheric electricity:—

"But to proceed now into the penetralia of the mansion, the philosophical room, which is about sixty feet in length and upwards of twenty in height, with an arched roof,—it was built originally as a music hall,—and what wonderful things you will see. \* \* A great many rows of gallipots and jars, with some bits of metal, and wires passing from them into saucers containing some dirty-looking liquid, in which, with much attention, you may espy a few crystals. \* \* It was the invention of a battery by which the stream of the electric fluid could be maintained without flagging, not for hours only, but for days, weeks, years, that was the foundation of some of Mr. Crosse's most remarkable discoveries. \* \* Crystals of all kinds, many of them never made before by human skill, are in progress. \* \* But you are startled in the midst of your observations, by the smart crackling sound that attends the passage of the electrical spark; you hear also the rumbling of distant thunder. The rain is already plashing in great drops against the glass, and the sound of the passing sparks

continues to startle your ear. Your host is in high glee, for a battery of electricity is about to come within his reach a thousandfold more powerful than all those in the room strung together. You follow his hasty steps to the organ gallery, and curiously approach the spot whence the noise proceeds that has attracted your notice. You see at the window a huge brass conductor, with a discharging rod near it passing into the floor, and from the one knob to the other, sparks are leaping with increasing rapidity and noise, rap, rap, rap—bang, bang, bang; you are afraid to approach near this terrible engine, and well you may; for every spark that passes would kill twenty men at one blow, if they were linked together hand in hand, and the spark sent through the circle. Almost trembling, you note that from this conductor wires pass off without the window, and the electric fluid is conducted harmlessly away. On the instrument itself is inscribed in large letters the warning words,

*Noli me tangere.*

Nevertheless, your host does not fear. He approaches as boldly as if the flowing stream of fire were a harmless spark. Armed with his insulated rod, he plays with the mighty power; he directs it where he will; he sends it into his batteries: having charged them thus, he shows you how wire is melted, dissipated in a moment, by its passage; how metals—silver, gold, and tin—are inflamed, and burn like paper, only with most brilliant hues. He shows you a mimic aurora, and a falling star, and so proves to you the cause of those beautiful phenomena; and then he tells you, that the wires you had noticed, as passing from tree to tree round the grounds, were connected with the conductor before you; that they collected the electricity of the atmosphere as it floated by, and brought it into the room in the shape of the sparks that you had witnessed with such awe. And then, perhaps, he will tell you that the electricity lies in a thunder-cloud in zones, alternately positive and negative, and he will add that he is able at all times thus to measure the electrical state of the atmosphere; and he will tell you many curious facts which he has subsequently observed relative to that state at various periods of the day and night, and at the different seasons of the year."

This *noli me tangere* was not a good warning to servants. The housemaid dusted the cylinder one day, and got a smart shock. On complaining to her master that the nasty thing had nearly knocked her down, and being reminded that she had been told never to touch it, she replied that it was written up that there was *no danger*. The work remarks, that it would be well if all mistranslations were as severely punished. There was no mistranslation. The girl must have been Welch, and must have got out of the inscription as much as *no tanger*.

The formation of crystals by continued electric action, even crystals of quartz, and the production of the *acari*, made Mr. Crosse very conspicuous among electricians, and an object of curiosity to the public at large. His first appearance was at the Bristol Meeting of the British Association, in 1836. He did not even then intend to make his results public, but was induced to do so by observing the manner in which they were received by Dalton and others at a private table. Dr. Buckland introduced him as a discoverer of the highest order, who had actually made no less than twenty-four minerals, and even crystalline quartz. It was afterwards stated that Becquerel had previously produced some results of the same kind; but Mr. Crosse and Becquerel were working simultaneously. Of course, the circumstance was dwelt upon in depreciation of Mr. Crosse's merit.

This subject of priority is one which physical philosophers and mathematicians make use of to show that when they do trifle they trifle in earnest. In former days, when discovery, like the aloe, blossomed at distant intervals, a dis-

coverer who announced as his own what had been done before, gave presumption of insufficient reading. There was not so much to know; and what there was not difficult to get at. It was reasonable to expect that an investigator would read everything on his subject before he professed to enlarge it. And, moreover, the merit of the later discovery was almost always much below that of the earlier; the earlier having been made with less powerful means, intellectual or physical, than the later. Hence the small account made of second inventors. At the present time, it is frequently all but impossible to arrive at a full knowledge of what has been done; and the field of investigation has so many labourers at work in it, that it is almost a certainty that more than one shall be at work on one and the same point. The philosophical world retains too much of the old tradition, and attempts to apply it to the new order of things. If a satellite of Saturn be discovered almost at the same moment in England and America, it will investigate the question of priority to ascertain which is the first discoverer, and will play at finding the meritorious man by the seconds hand of the clock. Let this go on, and the time will arrive at which a question of priority must remain unsettled between two discoveries until the last twentieth of a second in their difference of longitudes is discovered. One twentieth more will give a great honour to England; one twentieth less to France. It may happen that a great thing is announced at the same absolute moment of time in England and France; but so near noon that astronomical Thursday has arrived at Paris while astronomical Wednesday is not over in London. It shall be a mixed matter of astronomy and mathematics, and the solemn decision shall be (in England) that, as to the mathematical part, both nations have equal honour, because mathematics are to go by the civil day, which is Thursday in both cases; but that, as to the astronomical part, England has priority by a day.

Mr. Crosse's poetry—which of which there is a good deal in the book—is of the kind which friends admire and critics do not despise, but which the author showed judgment in not publishing, though pressed to do so. The following is a specimen, quite good enough to find a composer:—

*The Chamber Clock.*

List to the chamber clock,  
As it measures the time with regular knock!  
As the pendulum sways from side to side,  
It beats to the fall of mortal pride.

Beat! beat! the Spring draws near,  
And promises fair for a future year;  
The Summer awakes—it glows—it flies,  
Then quick gives place to autumnal dyes.

But withering Winter triumphs in turn,  
And scowls o'er Nature's funeral urn.  
Beat! beat! in the glare of day,  
When the dream of life is bright and gay.

Beat! beat! in the calm of night,  
When darkness shrouds the waker's sight;  
When memory views with unclouded eye,  
The faces of friends that are long gone by.

Beat! beat! in love or strife—  
Every beat is a slice of life,  
And when the listener's dead and gone,  
Another shall hear the clock beat on!

This work is edited—which means written—by Mr. Crosse's widow. It is done with good taste; and, with very good light reading, combines much detailed information on the electrical investigations. Mr. Crosse was a hard-working man, sagacious in his experimental views, wholly devoted to his one subject, without neglecting the duties of a landlord and a magistrate. He was an excellent workman, and, as his friend Eagles reported, could turn anything but a penny. He himself remarks on the great power which his family had always possessed of turning a guinea into a shilling.

He was a liberal and a reformer in the old day, when country gentlemen drew their yeomanry sabres upon such offenders; but, withal, so well liked by his neighbours, that in one of his hustings speeches in favour of a reforming candidate, when there was not room on the platform for more than one of his legs, the other was supported by a red-hot Tory. Mrs. Crosse hints that if that Tory had been as fond of a practical joke as her husband, his speech might have ended ludicrously in the middle. When Liebig, Buckland, and others passed through Bridgewater on a visit to him, they were taken for a gang of Chartists. He was led to electricity in a singular way,—by being half starved at school. The following is his own account of the matter:—

"I had naturally," said Mr. Crosse, speaking of his schoolboy days, "a good appetite, and to this circumstance I attribute my scientific tendencies. When I was about twelve years of age, our drawing master lived some way from the school; the few boys who learnt took lessons at his house. I was not one of them, but I soon volunteered to become a pupil; for I discovered that there was a tavern not far from his residence, whose windows used to display most tempting joints of boiled and roast beef. I calculated that my drawing lessons would enable me to get out twice or three times a week to procure a good solid meal, which I stood much in need of. My father, who was much pleased at my own proposal to be instructed in drawing, readily consented to my becoming a pupil. Never shall I forget the lunches of nice boiled beef that the good old soul at the tavern used to cut off for me: she generally gave me more than my money's worth; for she knew I was a schoolboy, and felt a pity for me. One day while discussing my beef, my eye fell upon a bill containing the syllabus of a course of lectures on Natural Science; the first of the series was on optics. I conceived a great wish to hear the lecturer; I asked and obtained permission of Mr. Seyer, to subscribe to the course. The second course was on electricity; my future tastes were decided."

In our day, the school at which the son of a country gentleman in easy circumstances is placed will find him both a good meal and a book on electricity. Perhaps both the minds and bodies of the young are now rather pampered over much. We hope not: we shall see.

*Vacations in Ireland.* By Charles Richard Weld. (Longman & Co.)

It is not every one who has a cousin in the west of Ireland owning considerable estates, the bean-ideal of a bachelor's house, a drag, a stable crowded with hunters, hacks, and race-horses, and a disposition to exuberant hospitality. Such a privilege, however, did Mr. Weld enjoy beyond Killaloe; and there is little wonder that now and then he journeyed thither to drain beakers full of the warm west, and to taste the Hippocrene of indigenous wit, in preference to languid glidings over Neapolitan or Venetian waters, whose only stain is from the tinted shadows of palaces or from the gold and crimson changes of the sky. As Elia said, a poor kinsman is the most irrelevant thing in nature; but a relative at once rich, generous, jolly, and resident amidst lovely landscapes, is precisely the right person to know when vacation time draws near, and we escape, if possible, from streets and clubs into paths, pavilions, and embowered cottages. It happened to Mr. Weld, a few years ago, that he was meditating upon the plan of a tour, doubting between Sicilian dainties and the shade of Spanish cork-trees,—between crushing the thyme on Italian hills and visiting Cliequot Castle, when a letter from the far west of Ireland promised him a deep draught of Irish welcome, and he went in quest of it, as Sadak went in quest of the oblivious

waters,—this book being made up of impressions collected during that visit and several others. Mr. Weld is lively, confidential, and takes sensible views of men, manners, and topics: he has the faculty of relishing Ireland,—brogue, ballad-singing, mighty Orange oaths, immortal pedigrees, the frolics of the dark-eyed, and the powerful punch included. Not that he dissents from Democritus Junior, who piles up against the inveterate wine-bibber more denunciations than are to be found in a Papal anathema; but he has a smile for the three furies of the Italian poet, Music, Wine, and Love, and has something to tell of his own adventures in connexion with each. Probably, he would not have joined the party in a Connemara dining-room where, to prevent desertion, the guests sat barefooted and the empty bottles were broken in heaps against the door; but your true traveller will drink coffee with the faithful Mussulman, whisky with the Irish squire, cava out of a South-Sea calabash, and ragi from a Sumatran shell. It was an ancient maxim that seven men make a banquet, but nine men make a brawl; and nine is a small number to drink together in Ireland;—but the natural harmony of the island sets confusion to music, and Moore's Melodies form a cordial climax to the genteelst of rows. Yet Mr. Weld, speaking of bygone days, is occasionally tempted to criticize the licence of conviviality on the coast of Clare.—

"More than ever was I made aware of the happy influence of women upon men, who, too often, without their society, are brutes. True, we had, as I have stated, a sprinkling of ladies, who came with their husbands from neighbouring lodging-houses, but they left us early, and with them generally departed good behaviour."

It was a relief to break away from the riot of goodfellowship to ramble among the tombs of the saints and the homes of wild fishermen in the Arran Isles, haunted by innumerable centuries of poetical superstition.—

"The islanders have many traditions respecting the ancient sacred nature of their dwelling-place. These are perpetuated by the numerous raths and other monuments, too old to be grasped by even shadowy history, which still exist on the islands. For these the inhabitants have such deep veneration that they will not allow the spade or plough to touch them, conceiving that they are inhabited by the spirits of the sainted dead, who are heard in the wailings of the storm-blast grieving or rejoicing over the fortunes of Ireland. \* \* \* Among the many curious superstitions retained by these wild islanders, is the belief that on a clear day they can see, far ocean-ward, the enchanted island of *Hy-Brasail*, which is frequently mentioned in ancient Hibernian legends, and was considered the paradise of the pagan Irish."

Upon his return to the Atlantic Hotel Mr. Weld perceived—a picture framed in a window—certain ringlets reflecting the sunbeams "like flashes of golden light." "Her eyes met mine," and he had to give up his room to an Irish beauty sojourning on that festal shore. He was rewarded, of course, by something approaching a passage of Platonic love; and the reader gains a chapter of genial and unsophisticated confessions, not altogether irrelevant, since they illustrate Irish manners as developed amid the merriment of Kilkee. Sketches of this kind are mixed up with animated descriptions of scenery, which, we think, will send many a tourist in search of variety to Dingle Bay, the Thunder Rock, and the great Heads that spurn the Atlantic. But Mr. Weld introduces a warning by the way to ladies of eighteen and upwards, that to climb masses of primal Irish rocks in kid-boots is as absurd as to attempt that which he saw two young girls undertake at Chamonni—the exploration of the glaciers in satin shoes. When he visited County Kerry, the

faction fights still occasionally took place, and patriots kept their hands in by practising on friendly skulls. In Killarney, also, he found the old love of wakes unsubdued. There were three cannon planted close to the lake, charged with an enormous quantity of gunpowder, and rammed to the muzzle with hard clay. The object of this battery was to waken the celebrated echoes about the Eagles' Nest, but a poor bugler was present pouring from his mellow horn a more melodious preliminary. Unhappily, one of the pieces was fired at a wrong moment and in the wrong direction, and the bugler's head was blown off. Mr. Weld initiated a subscription for the family of the unfortunate man, and about 75*l.* was collected.—

"Unfortunately, being obliged to leave Killarney for a couple of days, I found on my return that some English gentlemen who had charge of the money had, in entire ignorance of the habits of the lower classes of Irish, given about 20*l.* to the widow to pay, as they understood, some pressing debts, but which was devoted to a wake, the 'like of which,' as an old Irishwoman observed, 'had never been seen in all Ireland.' \* \* \* The widow and relatives of the poor man were particularly desirous to do him every honour in their power, and, having succeeded in obtaining a large sum of money, they laid it out in candles, whisky, tobacco, and fees to the priest for masses. For as it forms part of this death entertainment not to turn friends out of the house while the corpse is in it, the consumption of whisky and tobacco is very large. The wake of the unfortunate Tim Minahan, for such was the name of the decapitated bugler, lasted two entire days and nights. As it is considered very important that the corpse should, on the occasion of being 'waked,' 'be decent,' great pains were taken to attach Tim's head by means of bandages to his neck; but as the blood-vessels had been emptied his face presented a particularly ghastly spectacle, which, combined with the awfully sudden and strange death, made the wake peculiarly impressive. I believe I do not err in saying that not only nearly all the inhabitants of Killarney, but also a large proportion of the population within many miles, were present. The Keeners, who were more numerous than usual, wailed with terrible energy; and when the unearthly cry was taken up by the widow, relatives, and friends of the deceased, the effect was awful in the extreme. Meanwhile whisky and tobacco were freely circulated among all corners, and serried ranks of candles blazed round the corpse. As the hour drew near for the burial, the excitement and cries of lamentation increased. I was present at the last scene, and I much doubt whether the ruined aisles of Mucurus Abbey ever echoed such cries as attended the interment of the unfortunate Tim Minahan."

Here we have a genuine and striking example of national character. The Irish widow spends upon her husband's wake a larger proportion of her means than the Rajpoot upon the marriage festival of his daughter. Two or three extracts will serve further to show after what fashion Mr. Weld gossips on the beauties and the humours of Ireland. Here is a naturalist's note among the Kerry Lakes.—

"The great cormorant nidifies not only on marine rocks, but also on wooded islands in freshwater lakes. Lord Shannon's gamekeeper, at Castle Martyr, declares that he counted one year upwards of eighty cormorants' nests on lofty Scotch fir-trees. The curiously indented mid toe of the cormorant serves the two-fold purpose of enabling him to grasp a slippery fish and the bough of a tree. Milton was evidently aware of the tree-perching habits of this bird, for he thus pictures Satan:—

—up he flew, and on the tree of life  
Sat like a cormorant.

All the fishermen on the Kerry lakes bear this greedy fowl a grudge; and no wonder, for he has prodigious stomach capacity, and can easily dispose of half his weight of fish in a day."

There, too, hovers the halcyon, the sun-tinted kingfisher. Mr. Weld next turns to scientific

miscellanies, and elaborately describes the castle and telescopes of Lord Rosse. In another mood, he wanders along antiquarian vistas and gathers from county records the substance of the strange story of Lynch Fitzstephen's unnatural justice. "From the ferocious O'Flaherties, Good Lord, deliver us," was formerly the inscription over the west gate of Galway; but there was never a more obnoxious brute than the Fitzstephen who hanged his own son.

Mr. Weld has written an agreeable volume, chiefly on the less-known districts of Ireland, the wilds of Kerry, Clare, and Mayo,—so that, while all readers will find it amusing, it may be a guide to others in search of the primitive and picturesque.

*Tobacco: its History, Cultivation, Manufacture, and Adulterations. Its use considered with reference to its Influence on the Human Constitution.* By Andrew Steinmetz, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. (Bentley.)

"THE more you call me the more I won't come," once answered a child to the frequent summons of his nurse. The votaries of the pipe and cigar exhibit a like amiable determination. From the first introduction of the weed they have enjoyed all the blessings of persecution. Kings have punished for it, priests have anathematized, satirists satirized, and women scolded; but still the weed with its divers shapes and different names reigns supreme amongst narcotics in every region of the globe.

The introduction of tobacco into the Eastern hemisphere is exceedingly doubtful as to date and origin. In 1492 Christopher Columbus discovered the population of Cuba inhaling the vapours of the plant for which that island is still celebrated. In 1559 it was imported into Spain and Portugal by Hernandez de Toledo. In 1560 Jean Nicot, the French ambassador in Portugal of Francis the First, introduced the herb into his native country. Presenting it to the Grand Prior and to Catherine de' Medici, it received the name of the donor, which is still associated with its medicinal qualities. It was also known as the Grand Prior's and the Queen's herb. From France tobacco was carried into Italy by the Cardinal de Sainte-Croix and by Nicolas Tornabone, the Pope's Legate. The honour of first introducing tobacco into France is, however, contested on behalf of Thevet.

The first record of the practice of smoking in England bears the date of 1586. Two names are, as in France, put forward as founders of the system—Drake and Raleigh. The latter, however, is the most associated with it and doubtless with superior claims.

One anecdote connected with the practice is too well known for repetition here—the horror of Raleigh's servant surprising him while secretly indulging in a pipe. His wager with Queen Elizabeth, "that he could tell her even what weight the smoke would be," is also traditional. He weighed the ashes in the balance proving that "what was wanting in the prime weight of the tobacco must have evaporated in smoke." The incident furnished the Virgin Queen with the opportunity of a repartee: "Many labourers in the fire she had heard of who turned their gold into smoke, but Raleigh was the first who had turned smoke into gold."

But although Raleigh may have indeed been the first to encourage and propagate in England the use of tobacco, we question whether he can have been the first Englishman who smoked in England. It is impossible that

a practice introduced into France and Spain twenty-six years previously should, during that period, have been unknown in this country. Raleigh had probably derived the habit from his early intercourse with France, and having learnt the fascination, was anxious to diffuse the custom as a means of introducing from his new American speculations a profitable article of merchandise. If such had been his intention, it was eminently successful. Mr. Bancroft informs us that in 1615 the fields, the gardens, the public squares, and even the streets of Jamestown were planted with tobacco; and that it became not only the staple but the currency of Virginia. Nor do we wonder at the value of what Stow calls the "stinking weed." It was commonly used, he says, by most men and many women. The audience at theatres smoked tobacco, and, according to King James, "a man could not heartily welcome his friend but straight they must be in hand with tobacco."—"He that will refuse to take a pipe of tobacco amongst his fellows (though by his own election he would rather feel the savour of a sinke) is accounted peevish and no good company."—"Yea, the mistress cannot in a more mannerly kind entertain her servant than by giving him out of her fair hand a pipe of tobacco."

Such has been generally considered the early history of the practice or art of smoking. But some have been found to dispute the theory. Liebaud wrote that tobacco was a native of Europe, and that before the discovery of the New World it was found in the Ardennes. King James also inclines to this belief, declaring tobacco to be "a common herb which (though under divers names) grows almost everywhere." Magnenus, on the other hand, disputes the dictum of Liebaud, and restores the plant to America; but, not liking to dispute his opponent's facts, states his belief that winds had borne the seed to Europe.

We cannot believe that it is to America that the Eastern hemisphere is entirely indebted for the practice of smoking. On the contrary, although the supposition may be mortifying to our vanity, we believe the practice adopted by us in modern times to have been known, with many other institutions of civilization, at a much earlier period, to our present enemies the Chinese, to our late enemies the Persians, and to our allies the Turks.

As regards the first, Meyen informs us that the consumption of tobacco in China is enormous, and the custom of great antiquity. On very old sculptures, he has observed tobacco-pipes of the form still in use. The plant which furnishes the Chinese with tobacco is said to grow wild in the East Indies,—and the tobacco plant of Eastern Asia is quite different from the American species. Moreover, in the tombs opened during the last expedition to China a pipe was always found placed near the dead.

Sandys, writing in 1610, mentions smoking tobacco as a custom recently introduced at Constantinople by the English. But Lieut. Walpole speaks of an old Arabic MS. at Mosul, in the first chapters of which the Author declares that Nimrod was a smoker; and there exists at the British Museum an Assyrian cylinder whereon may be seen a king smoking, through a long reed, from a round vessel. The same Author narrates a Persian legend, to the effect that Shiraz tobacco was given by a holy man to a virtuous youth, disconsolate at the loss of a loving wife. "Go to thy wife's tomb," said the anchorite, "and there thou wilt find a weed. Pluck it, place it in a reed, and inhale the smoke as you put fire on it. This will be to you wife and mother, father and brother," continued the holy man in Homeric strain,

"and, above all, will be a wise counsellor, and teach thy soul wisdom and thy spirit joy."

The Mohammedan legend on the subject is too long for repetition under its Eastern garb. Suffice it that a viper was restored to health by the warmth of the Prophet's body. Immediately on convalescence, the ungrateful reptile announced the intention of biting his preserver. The Prophet expostulated. An argument ensued, which ended in the viper's carrying out his original project. The Prophet sucked the venom from his wounded wrist and spat it forth. "From these drops sprang that wondrous weed, which has the bitterness of the serpent's tooth quelled by the sweet saliva of the Prophet."

But whatever the origin of tobacco, no plant has exercised so much political influence. The Pope Urban VIII. excommunicated all those who took snuff in churches. The Empress Elizabeth was less severe. She decreed that the snuff-boxes of those who made use of them in church should be confiscated to the use of the beadle. At Berne the use of tobacco was classified with adultery. In Transylvania the penalty was far greater:—in 1639 entire confiscation of property was the sentence of those who should plant tobacco, while consumers were condemned to fines varying from three to two hundred florins. Amurath IV. hung persons found guilty of smoking with their pipes through their noses and a tobacco pouch hanging from their necks. The Grand Duke of Muscovy forbade smoking and snuff-taking under the penalty of the nose being cut off; while Mohammed IV., son of the Sultan Ibrahim, in 1655, punished the practice with decapitation. It is related of Amurath that a smoking Saphi once struck the monarch himself for smoking with him incognito on board a caïque. Amurath informed the Saphi that the royal decree referred equally to himself. "No," answered the Saphi, "I fight for and would die for him. It does not apply to me." A few days subsequently Amurath sent for him, and making himself known, gave his fellow offender a good appointment. But such penal regulations appear always to have been evaded. Those modern Amuraths, Railway Directors, arrogate to themselves the right of inflicting a fine of 40s. and expulsion from their line, on any one guilty of the sublime act. But it is sweet to smoke under difficulties. Were the prohibition removed smoking on railways would probably cease. We know of one young man who feigned madness to secure a carriage to himself. Another, on seeing a Bishop alight at an intermediate station, immediately made for the compartment, and calling for a guard complained that the carriage was reeking of tobacco-smoke. "To be sure those clerical gentlemen do smoke terribly," answered the official. "Then don't accuse me of it hereafter," rejoined the youth with an arch smile. On one occasion a railway guard thrust his head into a carriage filled by devotees in the act of their devotions, and placing his hand on a cushion observed, "There are two very good rules on this line, gentlemen. Smoking is strictly prohibited, and the Company's servants are forbidden to accept gratuities."

But, with the exception of railways, in countries blessed with milder legislation, tobacco has been exposed only to the lash of the press, or submitted to fiscal regulation. Louis XIV., in 1674, sold a monopoly of importation, and the same system has, with certain modifications, been continued to the present day in most Continental countries. The result has been, that the smoker abroad labours under disabilities. Only in republics, such as Switzerland

and the Hanse Towns, can he hope to enjoy the luxury of a good cigar at a moderate expense. In England the high duty places the latter article beyond the reach of a man not in affluent circumstances.

The Literature of smoking is voluminous. In 1616 James the First published his 'Miscapnus or Counterblaste,' from which we have already quoted. A copy of this work now lies before us, published in 1672, together with some other productions of a similar nature directed likewise against Excess in Drink, "a Broadside against Coffee, or the Marriage of the Turk," and another "witty and famous poem by Joshua Sylvester, gent., entitled, 'TOBACCO BATTERED and the PIPES SHATTERED (about their ears, that idly idolize so base and barbarous a weed; or at leastwise over-love so loathsome vanity).'"

We really have no space to give our readers any lengthened extract of Josh. Sylvester's wit. For this we must refer them to the publication itself. But we cannot refrain from culling one short specimen of his powers.—

For a Tobaccoist (I dare aver)  
Is first of all a rank Idolater  
As any of the Ignatius Hierarchy;

For there is first of all the smoke of Ignorance,  
The smoke of Error, smoke of Arrogance,  
The smoke of Merit, super-erogatory,  
The smoke of Pariahs, smoke of Purgatory,  
The smoke of censuring, smoke of thurifying  
Of Images, of Satan's fury flying,

Then smoke of Powder-treason, pistol knives,  
To blow up Kingdoms and blow out Kings' Lives;  
And lastly, too, Tobacco's smoky mists,  
Which (coming from Iberian Béalists)  
No small addition of adustion fit,  
Bring to the smoke of the unbottom'd Pit,  
Yerst opened, first (as openeth St. John)  
By their Abaddon and Apollyon.

Tobacco has been able to survive such attacks as these,—nay, has raised up a host of defenders as well as opponents. The Polish Jesuits published a work, entitled 'Anti-Miscapnus,' in answer to King James. Neander, in 1622, published his famous 'Tabacologia.' In 1628, Raphael Thorius wrote a poem, 'Hymnus Tabaci.' A host of names appear in the field: Lesus, Braum and Simon Pauli, Portal, Pia, Vauquelin, Gardaune, Posselt, Reimann and De Morveau. But few have gone so vigorously into the question as the Sieur Baillard, who, in 1668, published a learned, eulogistic medicohistorical work on the subject, "*avec privilège du Roy*." In this book he not only asserts for tobacco every physical and moral virtue, but defends it with vehemence from those who have ventured to impugn the great qualities of his idol.

Against none is he more vehement than against those who have declared that the smoke of tobacco entering the brain forms a sooty incrustation on the interior of the cranium. Raphelengius had stated that Parrius had made this discovery in dissecting a Dutchman, who had all his life smoked to excess. Ofmanus, on authority not his own, had propagated the same error. Le Sieur Baillard demolishes his opponents with four good reasons, too long for dilation, and concludes with a severe remark, that the experience of Parrius is necessarily open to suspicion, and that Ofmanus, with much learning, possessed too much credulity. The panegyrist concludes with a magnificent peroration. "May his book," he says, "embue every one with the esteem entertained by true savans for tobacco, as the richest treasure from the country of gold and pearls, a simple uniting in itself all the virtues possessed separately by other simples."

Whatever, therefore, may be the theoretical arguments adduced against smoking, practice has in a great measure disregarded them. It has been alleged that smoking induces the habit

of drunkenness. Our own experience leads to a very different conclusion. In this we are supported not only by Mr. Steinmetz, but by other great authorities. Mr. Lane, the translator of the 'Arabian Nights,' describes smoking as a sufficient luxury to many, who without it would have recourse to intoxicating beverages. Mr. Layard is of the same opinion; while Mr. Crawford, from his long experience, thinks it beyond a doubt "that tobacco must to a certain extent have contributed to the sobriety both of Asiatic and European nations."

And let it be observed by those who ascribe moral degeneracy to smokers, that some of the greatest names in literature and science have been advocates and votaries of the art. Lord Bacon says of tobacco, that "no doubt it hath power to lighten the body and to shake off uneasiness."—"Warburton," Mr. Steinmetz informs us, "was a most inveterate smoker. So was Sir Isaac Newton." Of the latter an anecdote is related, that he daily went to smoke his pipe in the society of a lady, who thence considered herself the object of his attentions. Daily did she expect some declaration: but in vain. He sat contemplating her in silence through the delicious mists of his own compelling. One day, however, after sitting some time apparently in deep thought, he moved his chair towards her. The moment was at length arrived. Her soft heart palpitated at his approach, as he drew his chair nearer and nearer. Now he is by her side. He takes her lily hand, which lies unresisting in his. He selects the fairy index, and with it firmly presses the tobacco in his pipe-bowl,—then resuming his original position! In modern days the use of tobacco is consecrated by the greatest minds of the age. Great Judges smoke,—archbishops smoke,—statesmen smoke,—engineers smoke. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has apostrophized smoking. Mr. Tennyson is said to have symbolized the practice in his 'Lotus-Eaters.' Barthélemy, a French poet, has devoted a whole poem to celebrate this pursuit. On the other hand, many great names have declared against it, including Napoleon the Great, who having been unable to undergo the ordeal of a first pipe, stigmatized it as a habit only fit to amuse sluggards. What he renounced in smoking, however, he compensated in snuff.

But the question now presents itself, what is that wonderful quality which has enabled a simple weed to outstrip civilization? As a simple prophylactic it could not have achieved this world-wide success. However beneficial, mankind would not have adopted it without some other and more sensual charm. Nay, many continue to smoke while believing the practice to be deleterious. What magic spell, then, endows tobacco-smoking with such peculiar and unique fascination? A Frenchman describes it as the solace of leisure, as exciting the sense of taste and as imparting the pleasantest thoughts to the soul and magical impressions to the sensorium. Prof. Johnston observes that its first and greater effect is to assuage and allay and soothe the system in general,—that its lesser and second, or after effect is to excite and invigorate,—and at the same time give steadiness and fixity to the powers of thought. None, however, are able precisely to define the physiological and psychological effects of smoking. Let us take Mr. Steinmetz's view of the question.—

"I must premise that it is the very essence of all the pleasures which we enjoy, that we cannot adequately describe them after enjoyment. How pleasant it was—how delightful, &c.—are the only terms we can use to express the physical or mental condition. The moment we proceed to describe the cause, the effect becomes totally unintelligible—or

certainly inadequate to the cause. For my own part, the utmost that I can say is that I find a pleasure in smoking—a sort of contentment—and its consequent submissiveness in the raging battle of life. All the wonderful mental exaltations, magical reveries, and crowd of ideas of the Frenchman just quoted, are, and have been, to me utterly unknown.

\* \* This direct action of the fumes of tobacco on the olfactory nerve, and thereby on the cerebrum, is, I submit, the whole rationale of the various effects experienced by different smokers. These must necessarily differ according to the conformation of brain in each individual. Where the imaginative faculties predominate, their activity will be exalted; where the reasoning powers are predominant, they will attain greater concentration; and so of all the functional activity of the brain—including, of course, those manifestations which we designate as moral or social—since the entire mass of the brain must become involved in the nervous action, as I have endeavoured to show in my hypothesis."

It appears, however, that tobacco occasionally confers *post-mortem* privileges on its votaries. A savage of the Feejee Islands informed Commodore Wilkes that his fellow-islanders had refrained from eating one sailor of a crew they had killed "because he tasted too much like tobacco."

While we have thus given the opinions of different smokers, we decline any attempt at analyzing the popularity of tobacco. Much of it is probably derived from the well-known force of an acquired taste. But this theory can scarcely hold good in Burmah, where children from the age of three years insensibly adopt the habit. We must, therefore, take tobacco as it is, and refer to Mr. Steinmetz as our advocate. Mr. Disraeli, in one of his early works, makes an epicure declare that he could die eating ortolans to the sound of soft music. Substituting a pipe for the birds, many a sensualist of modern days might make the same aspiration. A Seneca of the present age would probably add a cigar to the warm bath and opened veins which ended the existence of the philosopher.

In closing Mr. Steinmetz's little volume we take leave of a pleasant companion, who can while away a leisure hour with mingled information and amusement.

*To Be, or not to Be? A Novel.* By Hans Christian Andersen. Translated from the Danish, by Mrs. Bushby. (Bentley.)

THE New Hamlet might have been—and perhaps was—the title of M. Andersen's new work. It is a book of speculations; and the Danish hero of the modern tale has something in common with the ancient Danish prince. The stories march in a parallel line. In both there is a background of war, forcing out the dim train of speculative ideas into sharp relief by its own positive terrors. In both there is a loved—and lost—Ophelia, dying, that the hero may moralize on fate, and love, and death. But the parallel reaches no higher than a general imitation of the grand dramatic grouping and procession of events. Hamlet is a real personage, perennially interesting to all men—of all creeds and all races. His speculations are our speculations, and his very errors and infirmities link him to the common heart. Niels Bryde will be perennially wearisome to all men and all races,—with the exception, perhaps, of a partizan here and there. Between the order of their ideas a chasm gapes, wide as the distance from Shakspeare to Andersen. Hamlet's speculations on time and eternity have a spiritual basis: Bryde's speculations have a sectarian basis. Both minds are religious; but the piety of Hamlet is the generous piety of a philosopher,—that of Bryde is the piety of a formalist.

M. Andersen has meant to frame a story which should rank as one of the "Evidences"; but his failure is absolute. We may go further, and say,—in his anxiety to appear impartial, and allow each side its hearing, he has stated many arguments, stereotyped and usual, but plausible—which he has left unanswered. With great force and clearness he has put together all that science, half understood, is imagined to oppose in the way of natural fact or reasonable inference to the religious belief of mankind. These statements are left to produce an impression;—and in the end they are vaguely met by an assertion that faith is a gift, not an acquisition. In his hands, the worse is allowed to appear the better reason.

Apart from its means and its purpose, this volume is charmingly written. We will give a part of one scene,—after Niels Bryde's return from his college life at Copenhagen, where, instead of pushing his way into the church, he has become a very free thinker. Japetus is a Jutland parson, who adopted Niels when a child, and Bodil is the daughter of Japetus.—

"Bodil had never been to Copenhagen; to her that place had always seemed one of the greatest cities in the world, until Niels' letters from Hamburg, Dresden, and Berlin arrived; but her ideas still dwelt with most pleasure on the metropolis of Denmark. How much he had to tell her about student-life, the theatres, society—especially the luxury that was to be found at the merchant's house. Bodil saw in Rebecca and Amalie, from his description of them, true women of the world. She felt most interested in 'the child,'—the quiet, studious little Esther. The contrast seemed very great to Niels between the stirring scenes and numerous associates he had so recently left in Copenhagen, and the quiet and seclusion of the Jutland heath. The change from the one to the other had been so very sudden, and could not have been accomplished so speedily but for the power of steam. Remarking upon this led the conversation to steamboats, railroads, electro-magnetism, and the many wonderful powers with which we are now all familiar, but which were there at that time in their infancy. 'These are the miracles of modern days!' exclaimed Niels.—'Do you call them such?' cried old Japetus; 'but they are only the work of man! Do not bestow a holy title on them.'—'How far will mankind carry all this?' said Bodil, 'and to what will it all lead?'—'When the first balloon appeared, it was also asked, 'Of what use will it be?' and Franklin answered the question with another, 'Of what use may the new-born babe become?' Mankind advances in our time with giant strides; in every thousand years there comes a century, in which is distinctly to be observed a vast onward movement—in such a century we live.' Thus in the quiet hours, while they sat in the lonely Manse, Niels Bryde became a true apostle of knowledge; he spread out before them the map of nature from the spider's flimsy web up to the hosts of stars that gem the sky; he explained the various new projects, some of them already carried out, in which man would almost seem to tread upon the territory of the Creator; he spoke of balloons, Daguerreotypes, photographs; showed God in nature, without actually using that expression—God's grandeur he called it. He conversed with much animation, and he was not deficient in eloquence; he felt that he could express his thoughts without reserve, and the little circle who listened to them of course required nothing else. 'You have come home almost a second Erasmus Montanus!' said Japetus Mollerup.—'But here on the heath, people do not believe as 'upon the hill,' that the earth is flat,' he replied; 'they are wiser, they would not let Montanus suffer wrongfully. I look upon it as a tragedy, that Holberg-like comedy, that misjudging of those by whom he was surrounded; and the most tragic part is, that he was at last obliged to bow before ignorance, and murder truth by admitting that the world was flat! After this admission one can only think of him as a poor wretch, and can take no more interest in him. The tragic then only remains in the spectacle thus given of the world's stupidity.'—'You

might just have done the same, Niels, had you been in his place,' said Japetus Mollerup.—'No, he would not!' said Bodil, with a degree of warmth which was not displeasing to her brother.—'No!' he added, laughing, 'truth is God, and one should not give it up for any price. Our strength lies in our will.' And Niels had a will. 'May not the active development of the times lead to placing too much dependence on the material world?' said Japetus Mollerup, after he had been apparently buried for a few minutes in reflection; 'all is done now only for worldly utility. Everything is carried on by machinery. A restlessness, a disquiet has taken possession of mankind, which makes them to be continually looking on external matters, instead of ever turning their thoughts inwardly for self-examination.'—'The poetry of life will be banished,' said Bodil.—'On the contrary, it will come forth under new forms,' replied Niels; 'and we are every day tending to that. National poetry will always be valued. Here in the North this is especially seen in the case of (Ehenschläger, though he is not Northern enough; Grundtvig is more so, but he wants (Ehenschläger's creative spirit. This last-named poet has not, however, moulded all his characters out of the Sagas' marble blocks; had he done this, perhaps he would not either have made such a favourable impression upon the multitude, for whom freer times have greater charms. His tragedies are no more Northern than Orientalists would find his Aladdin Oriental.' Bodil looked with surprise and displeasure at her brother, that he could so boldly, and with so much decision, dare to utter such opinions respecting a poet whom she, and every one in the kingdom, regarded with admiration, affection, and gratitude! Were these the sentiments of the youth of the present day? 'Our present times demand another style of poetical composition than the peculiarly Northern,' replied Niels: 'the old gods are dead; the heathen and the heroic ages are past; their times are not ours, and our poets should seek in their creations to paint for us with all the force of spirit and truth, the age in which we live. When we read the old Sagas, they unroll for us the annals of bygone Pagan days, but their heroes appear somewhat differently from what they do in the fancied description of our modern Scalds; these take but the old armour, or garb, and equip their own contemporaries in it; it is our language they speak, with a slight sprinkling of the old idioms; we think we see the old gods and heroes and ancient times—

Better, grander, it may be,  
But ah! it is not them we see!

Genius can, indeed, pourtray a character whose interest shall be imperishable: this Shakspeare has done in his Hamlet; but that was not a creation from you almost fabulous days. Hamlet is nearer than the Sagas. If the heroes and beauties of the olden time could see themselves as represented in our tragedies they would not know themselves, any more than the grandees who are personated by puppets in our hand-organs could recognise themselves.' However much there was of singularity and of youthful presumption in the criticism, old Japetus Mollerup had listened to it with interest; it was Niels who had been speaking, and he was pleased to find that he could express his ideas so well. Old people are generally pleased with what they fancy the superiority of those they have brought up. It is a tribute to themselves. In Bodil's mind, though she did not say anything of it, there were some misgivings awakened in regard to poetry; she had formed opinions of her own, but she was a good deal struck with what Niels said, and listened with attention to it. In the evening the skies were extremely clear, and innumerable stars shone in the expansive vault of heaven. Bodil stood with her brother at an open door leading to the garden, and the bright firmament above with its hosts of worlds afforded subject for their conversation. It might have been supposed that Niels Bryde was most anxious to show off his knowledge; perhaps he was so to a certain extent, but it must also be allowed that he was penetrated and excited by all the glories he had heard and read so much about. 'What Infinity!' exclaimed Bodil.—'Greater than thought can grasp,' said Niels. 'Call to mind the swallow's flight, and think that

the stormy wind rushes faster than it, and that the sound of our voices travels again twenty times faster than the wind; and what is that to the movement of our earth, which revolves yet ninety times faster around the sun! But two thousand times faster still descend the rays of the sun to us. A cannon-ball, always in equal motion, would take twenty-five years to come from the sun to the earth, yet a ray of the sun reaches us in eight minutes!—'How is that known?' asked Bodil, involuntarily clasping her hands. 'Who could measure the distance—who could count the minutes?'—'The mind of man!' replied her brother. 'The sun is nearer us than those four stars you see shining yonder; one of its rays would take about seven years on its way down to us. The most distant star in the milky way is five hundred times farther off than the nearest, and light, which, as I tell you, travels forty-two thousand miles in a second, takes from the furthest star our telescopes can discover, fifteen hundred years to reach us.' Bodil drooped her head, and seemed overcome by the magnitude of the subject; but her brother's eye kindled, and his voice became clearer and more sonorous. 'A thousand years must elapse before light can arrive from one extremity of the milky way to the other, and there are astronomers who affirm that in the visible heavens there are many milky ways, whose light would take more than a million of years on its passage to us; and remember what I mentioned respecting the rapidity of light—forty-two thousand miles in a second!—I cannot imagine it! The infinity appears to me inconceivable—inconceivable like God!'

We repeat, this book is stronger on one side—the wrong side—than its author knows or suspects. Without his knowledge or consent, M. Andersen may deceive some young intelligence, some susceptible heart. In one word, the book is dangerous.

*The Biographical History of Philosophy, from its Origin in Greece down to the Present Day.* By George Henry Lewes. Library Edition, much enlarged and thoroughly revised. (Parker & Son.)

THIS new edition of Mr. Lewes's work differs in many respects from the old one, as published in Knight's Weekly Series. The Introduction has been re-written, many of the old lives have been enlarged, several new ones added, and the writing has been carefully revised and corrected throughout.

These alterations have improved the book superficially, not radically. Its original vices remain. The History owed its existence to an elementary mistake, as Mr. Lewes, since its first publication, has found out; but this discovery, instead of exercising a beneficial effect on the new edition, only makes the original confusion worse confounded. It is surely incumbent on the historian of any branch of learning to have at the outset some tolerably correct idea of its range; but Mr. Lewes, by an arbitrary limitation, restricted Philosophy to one of its narrowest branches, and described the mighty effort, whose course he undertook to chronicle, as "an attempt to construct an impossibility." It was, however, impossible for him to be consistent, even in error, and in the progress of the work his statements became confused and contradictory from the want of anything like a clear idea of the nature of Philosophy, and of the true distinction between Philosophy and Science. According to the text of the Introduction, this distinction was to be found exclusively in the objects of pursuit, but in the practical commentary of the volumes it often appeared to consist mainly in the methods of inquiry. An attempt to remove this confusion is made in the new edition. The author tells us in the preface that "an Introduction setting forth the distinguishing characteristics of philosophy and science replaces the original Introduction."

The History now appears in a library form; and as its character and value very much depend on this distinction, it claims a brief examination.

What then, according to Mr. Lewes, is the Philosophy he condemns as a hopeless pursuit? How is it radically distinguished from Science, which he celebrates as its legitimate successor? It is really not easy to extract a clear answer to these questions from the rambling, tautological and contradictory statements of the new Introduction. The old Introduction, however erroneous, was consistent, the opposition we have referred to existing not amongst the preliminary statements themselves, but between the plan and its execution—the definition and the history of Philosophy. The scattered confusion of the original work is, however, concentrated in the first few pages of the new volume. In the early edition Philosophy was defined exclusively from its objects as the search for *causes* and *essences*. Now this definition is rejected, and the vital difference between Philosophy and Science is affirmed to lie in the *methods* they respectively pursue. While the old point of view is thus abandoned, a number of declamatory passages essentially connected with it are, however, retained. The rhetoric of the Introduction thus belongs to the old; the reasoning, such as it is, to the new definition. As an illustration, take the following sentences, which occur at the outset within three pages of each other.—

"Perilous as it must ever be to set absolute limits to the future of human capacity, there can be no peril in averring that Philosophy never will achieve its aims because these aims lie beyond all human scope. The difficulty is impossibility. No progress can be made because no certainty is possible."

"The object of both [Philosophy and Science] is the same, namely, explanation of all phenomena. Their characteristic differences, therefore, do not lie in the thing sought so much as in the method of search."

We must look more closely into the author's explanation, in order to discover the full extent of his confusion. Mr. Lewes very properly says at the outset, that "it is indispensable to define the word Philosophy," which he does "by limiting it exclusively to metaphysics, in direct antithesis to science." What, then, is the difference between Philosophy thus defined and Science, its direct antithesis? Simply one of method. In addition to the decisive sentence above quoted, Mr. Lewes repeats emphatically, towards the close of the Introduction, "The vital and fundamental difference between the two orders of speculation [the metaphysical and the scientific] does not lie in their objects, but in their methods." What is this difference of method? Mr. Lewes replies by an illustration derived from table-turning, through which, he thinks, the "characteristic differences" of the scientific and metaphysical methods are at once intelligible. A number of inquirers wishing to discover the cause of table-turning, subject the alleged phenomena to the test of observation and experiment, by standing round a table, resting their hands gently upon it, &c., and find as a fact, the table turns. What is the cause? Some say, *spiritual agency*;—others, *electricity*;—and a third party, *unconscious muscular action*. The first two explanations, Mr. Lewes says, are metaphysical, and the last alone scientific. Why? Simply because, in his opinion, it fulfils the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis better than the former two. Obviously, however, this comparative advantage establishes no essential difference of method. At most the distinction can only be that between the careful and negligent, the

perfect and imperfect, use of the same method. On Mr. Lewes's showing there is no difference between Science and Philosophy, each seeking the same ends by the same means. Both, starting from facts, seek to explain them; and what is the difference of procedure? Not that between Deduction and Induction, as Mr. Lewes insists that each alike adopts the one method of which alternate deduction and induction are the component parts. Both employ observation and experiment, as we see in the example of table-turning. The sole difference between the explanations pronounced metaphysical and scientific is that between a rash and a cautious hypothesis. Hence every hasty generalization, every scientific blunder, is philosophy, is metaphysics. The science of yesterday is metaphysics to-day, and the science of to-day may be metaphysics to-morrow,—a conclusion Mr. Lewes enforces by copious illustration. Galen and the old anatomists thought the arteries were air-vessels; that was a philosophical or metaphysical conclusion. Later anatomists held that "spirituous blood" was found in the left ventricle, and "venous blood" in the right ventricle of the heart; that, too, is metaphysical. Some physiologists at the present day postulate in the organism a vital force suspending chemical action; and that, again, is metaphysical. On this account of it, Philosophy is by no means obsolete. Mr. Lewes himself might take rank as a metaphysician. He is decidedly fond of hasty generalizations and crude hypotheses. His attempted refutation of Condillac, for example, on the ground that sensation and thought have different nervous centres is in a high degree metaphysical,—the alleged physiological fact on which it is founded being an unverified hypothesis. That scientific men are sometimes guilty of mistakes we all know, but it was reserved for Mr. Lewes to discover that such blunders exclusively merit the title of philosophy. To pick out errors in the history of science, stigmatize them as metaphysics, father them on men who had no share in their production, and write a volume to illustrate the truism that the pursuit of error is not the noblest occupation of the human mind, is after all rather ponderous as a joke; but to offer this seriously as a fair account of the idea and function of Philosophy is beyond a joke, and demands brief but decisive condemnation.

We have confined our remarks to the Introduction, because it at once challenges criticism; the value of the History, as a contribution to philosophy, depending on the correctness of its principles. It need scarcely be added that the individual biographies are well written. Mr. Lewes is a master in the craft of clear and vivid narrative, picturesque description, and dramatic effect. The volume is very readable, is on many grounds well worth reading, and is sure to be widely read. It will probably be consulted by students at the outset of their philosophical career; and it is, therefore, the more necessary to point out its central defect. For to those who, ignorant of the subject, wished to gain a clear idea of the object and methods of Philosophy, such a book would be not only useless, but mischievous.

*A History of Prices, and of the State of the Circulation, during the nine years, 1848—1856, in 2 Vols; forming Vols. V. and VI. of the History of Prices from 1792 to the present time.* By Thomas Tooke and William Newmarch.

[Second Notice.]

THE earlier volumes of Mr. Tooke's work have been so many years before the public that the judgment which those who have devoted their attention to this subject would be inclined to

deliver upon his labours must be assumed to have taken a kind of consistency. If the merits of his work are great, its faults, even in these latest volumes, are assuredly not few. Appearing as a writer upon the currency in the days when political economy was in fashion, and Malthus, Ricardo, and James Mill were in the height of their reputation, Mr. Tooke had little more doubt than his contemporaries of the all-powerful effect upon prices of fluctuations in the issues of Bank notes and private paper. According to that school, if men gave more money for sugar or coffee than they gave before, it was simply because they had more money to give, and not because stocks of sugar or coffee were short, or consumption greater, or a speculative mania more intense. Such a reason was undoubtedly possible. If we are able to lift a bulk to-day which we could not move yesterday, it may be that the bulk has grown lighter, or that our arm is become stronger than it was. If a linen-draper takes stock, and finds it less than he expected, it may be that his lengths of linen and calico have diminished, or it is possible that some one unperceived has substituted measuring wands of fifty inches for wands of thirty-six. But no man, unless he happened to be a philosopher, would have much hesitation in selecting the more reasonable supposition. Indeed, the error of the currency theorists was never, as Mr. Tooke or his admirers have assumed, a popular error. It was an opinion which reversed the obvious and popular belief; a notion of speculators and recluse students, and of merchants and manufacturers who had obtained a smattering, or caught a vague echo, of scientific doctrine. From this theory, Mr. Tooke's investigations led him slowly to emancipate himself; and in one of his earlier volumes he has, with a graceful modesty, reprinted Mr. Fullarton's remarks upon the revolution that had taken place in the opinions of the Author of 'The History of Prices.'

The result of Mr. Tooke's long and sufficiently extensive investigation has been variously stated; but by far the most important truth which it yields or confirms is the almost perfect steadiness in value of money, including convertible notes. True the fallacy of the tenets of writers of Mr. Mushet's school might have been demonstrated by reasoning upon obvious facts, for if fluctuations in price arose solely from variations in the measure of value—the supply and demand remaining absolutely the same—such variations must necessarily affect all commodities in precisely the same degree; but fluctuations in prices are of almost every possible variety and extent. Nor could the steadiness in value of the precious metals be doubted by any one who reflected upon the comparative prices of gold and silver, which though produced on conditions bearing no relation to each other, and having, therefore, a double chance of fluctuation, retain for long periods a relative value subject only to oscillations scarcely appreciable. The apparent triteness of this principle, and even its frequent enunciation by other writers, who, although they sometimes admitted it, habitually assumed the contrary, will not deprive Mr. Tooke of his just reward, in the eyes of those who know the characteristic simplicity of great and important truths. It is not too much to say that it affords a fulcrum by which we may overturn with ease three-fourths of the enormous bulk of books and pamphlets which have accumulated upon this interminable theme; but the discoverer has left this task to others. It is evident to us, on a perusal of these volumes, that he is still unaware of all the consequences of his own principles. It has been observed that Mr. Tooke's mind is remarkably tenacious of formed opinions. He is not of that class who love the excuse

of being "wiser to-day than yesterday." The change pointed out by his critic and admirer was extremely slow, and is even now, in our opinion, only partial. Nearly two hundred pages devoted to the Bank Act is a bad sign. Mr. Tooke still believes that it is possible for the commercial world to be stinted of a needful supply of money by the operation of an Act of Parliament,—still believes that the decisions of Bank directors do not merely indicate, but cause a rise in the rate of interest,—still sighs for the currency-philosopher's stone of an institution that will maintain a uniform rate of discount, and, like Mr. Disraeli at Newport Pagnell, imagines that the gold discoveries are the salvation of commerce.

Mr. Tooke was, we think, the first writer who, in seeking for the causes which influence the prices of corn, attributed its due importance to the varieties of the seasons. In the first volume he remarked on the strange fact that, while persons interested in the markets were habitually alive to the influences of the weather at particular periods on the result of the harvest, the same persons, when called upon to account for a range of high or low prices at an antecedent period, seemed to overlook the consideration of the influence on an extended scale, of that cause to which in accounting for the produce of any particular year, they could not but attach a weight preponderating over every other. Man, like the fabled fly on the wheel, could not doubt that all the commotion he saw was his own work. It was the war, or it was the peace, or it was the state of the currency. Unlike the fly, however, man really did much in the matter; but what he did was, as experience has proved, chiefly mischief. A considerable portion of the previous volumes was accordingly taken up with a careful statement of the character of the different seasons, and this record is in the present volumes continued to the present year.

While, however, the influence of the seasons is allowed its due weight, the various other causes that have been in operation are fully recognized, and in this fact is to be traced the chief excellency of Mr. Tooke as a political economist, and the peculiar value of this work. The observation that statistics will prove anything is not more trite than true. Great effects are usually produced by a number of concurrent causes. The economist, however, too frequently forms or adopts a theory in the first place from a mere general consideration of the subject; he then seizes from the bundle of causes the favoured one which seems to support this theory, the others he disregards, and publishes his opinions with all that strength of conviction and of assertion which figures, whether used or abused, usually produce.

The great virtue of Mr. Tooke is, that he takes a broad view of the causes which are at work, conscientiously endeavours not to overlook any one which, in the slightest degree, can effect the phenomena under consideration, and applies his judgment, strengthened as it is by long experience, to give to each its due weight. In fact, he pursues the unusual course of patiently considering all the premises before he forms his conclusions.

The nine years which are the subject of the present volumes peculiarly demand such a comprehensive treatment as Mr. Tooke is, perhaps pre-eminently, able to give them. During these years new causes have been at work, the effects of which have at different times been over-rated, under-rated, or overlooked, but have rarely been duly weighed, from a lack of that extensive information which the present volumes supply.

During the above period those principles of commerce and exchange of which Sir Dudley

North, in his discourse, published in 1691, took as clear a view as has been taken by any modern treatise, have been for the first time extensively applied. The increase of the stock of gold during the same time is estimated at 174,000,000*l.*, or 27 per cent., on the total stock of gold in the year 1848,—while the extension of the railway system has exercised a powerful influence, which is thus described:—

"The construction of these Forty Thousand Miles of Railway, in Europe and America, has in a great measure obliterated most of the former modes of estimating the effects of time and distance. Every mile of iron road that has been laid down has connected together a new or an old field of supply, with a wider circle of consumers; and it has removed or diminished discrepancies of price and inequalities of distribution. Aided by the facilities of the electric telegraph, extensive States have acquired, for most purposes of commerce, the concentration of a single city. Sources of supply, formerly cut off from profitable application, by the cost of conveying the produce to the place where alone it could command a sale, have been raised at once into activity and value; and acted upon in an infinitude of ways, and over all degrees of latitude, by this new and levelling agent of Rapid and Easy Transit, it is certain that the whole economy of production and distribution is undergoing a change as complete and lasting as that which Printing accomplished for learning, or the discovery of Steam for machinery."

Under the circumstances, it is not surprising that it was found impossible to treat the subject under the same divisions which had been adopted in the former volumes, or that what was intended to form a single volume of moderate dimensions should have increased to two volumes, each of some eight hundred pages. With respect to the interesting problem of the effect of the influx of gold, the authors are of opinion that no appreciable increase in the prices of commodities can as yet be traced to this source. Concerning the ultimate effects of this golden shower upon the price of corn, we quote the words of Mr. Tooke:—

"But whether the New Gold has entered or not as an element into the present prices of Corn; it cannot, I think, fail of preventing a subsidence of them to the level of the prices of 1852, from which they had risen. Or in other words, there are good grounds for believing that when the masses of the Precious Metals from the new sources shall have become diffused and distributed in the shape of income—that is, of rents, salaries, and wages—among the nations holding commercial intercourse, a higher permanent level of prices will be established than there had previously been reason to anticipate. But if, prior to these Gold discoveries, and while the value of the Precious Metals was constant, or nearly so, it was difficult, if not impossible, to form a reasonable conjecture as to the Future Price of Wheat; whether as an average for a series of years; or a medium between a maximum and minimum; any such attempt must be out of the question, now that the further supplies from these new sources baffle all calculation as to their probable extent and duration; and consequently as to their ulterior effects on the Prices of Corn."

It is not difficult to trace in this passage some distrust in the writer's mind of his own theories. On the whole, we think Mr. Tooke's laborious work will be hereafter an authority rather for facts than for opinions. That writers on the subject have given a greatly exaggerated importance to the effect of paper issues in influencing prices (even where those issues are convertible into coin at will) was clearly established by Mr. Tooke in his earlier volumes; and we have said, and still think, that in showing this he has done good service to the cause of truth: but in the combat with error it is possible to advance further than cool prudence would approve. The opinions of the authors on the subject of the effect of the gold supplies are the

least satisfactory portion of these volumes. Upon the discovery of the gold-fields of Australia, and while gold coin, as compared with silver, still bore an agio or "premium" in France, it was predicted by M. Michel Chevalier (as, indeed, it might have been predicted by Mr. Macaulay's favourite young lady who has studied Mrs. Markham's 'Catechism') that the consequence of a continuance in the new supplies of gold would be a rise in the gold-price of silver, and thereupon a rapid efflux of silver from France and all other countries employing a silver currency, but having a double standard established by law. The gold-price of silver steadily rose, as predicted. Gold, which before the discoveries had been invariably at a premium, fell to par, and then to discount, where it has ever since remained; and as an inevitable consequence, nearly the whole silver coinage of France and other countries has already flowed out, to make way for the comparatively cheaper metal. It is idle to seek in a number of trifling and intermittent causes for an explanation of an effect so extensive and continuous. No increase of commerce could (as supposed by the authors in their 23rd Appendix) account for this phenomenon. It is a settled principle that, between countries which do not produce the precious metals, an extension of commerce has no tendency to create a balance beyond the accidental and trifling oscillations indicated by the exchanges. Mr. Tooke and his coadjutor can see nothing in the extraordinary exports of silver, but the consequence of an extraordinary "demand" in India and China; they would not, however, deny that in the case above described,—the case contemplated by M. Chevalier,—the whole coinage of a country must flow out as marketable bullion. But if it must flow out, it is clear that it must flow somewhere. The cause of its efflux being simply the arbitrary price put upon the one metal by the Government, it will, in fact, seek instantly a better market; viz., those countries where no such arbitrary price is fixed. Thus the silver leaving Europe is inevitably diffused over Eastern countries, where a single silver standard prevails. In the eye of the merchant, this, of course, appears to be the consequence of a great Indian demand for silver, or of an excess of imports into Europe; and it is evident that the authors of these volumes have not advanced beyond this empirical view of the matter. The question is obviously of great importance in an investigation into the subject of prices; for if the rise in the gold-price of silver be a consequence of the influx of gold, it is evident that all other prices where a gold-standard prevails, must have been affected in like manner.

The Tables and Appendices to these two volumes contain a great mass of curious and valuable information: though not without statements calculated to mislead. As for instance, in the Tables of Indian Exchanges, &c. (vol. vi. pp. 693, 694), the price of gold in Paris is found to rise from 5 per mille discount in 1854 to a considerable premium from October 1855 to the latest dates. Such facts, if correct, would make it impossible to explain the great drain of silver throughout that period. The explanation is, that the prices of 1854 are silver prices,—while those after October 1855 are paper prices, or prices in notes convertible into gold coin; and have no relation whatever to the previous prices. From the authors' remarks at pp. 81 and 674 (vol. vi.), it is evident that they have become the victims of their own error, in assuming that the Bank of France has for the last two years been endeavouring to improve its position by the curious means of buying gold with silver coin at a premium; which is something like the

supposition that an English merchant had extricated himself from embarrassments by buying up sovereigns at twenty shillings and sixpence each.

The value of the whole work is enhanced by a copious Index, which has been prepared by Mr. Wheatley.

*Plays and Poems.* By George H. Boker. 2 vols. (Boston, Ticknor & Fields; London, Trübner & Co.)

THE name of the author of these volumes, which contain six plays and a collection of minor poetry, is not unfamiliar to the London playgoers;—for 'Calaynos' was acted a few years since in one of our theatres. The tragedy, however, "went home and took its wages," without exciting any very lively sensation in our world of playgoers. Here it is published with its brethren:—whether the result will confute the observation of Rogers, on this side of the water, that no one cares for the best dramatic authorship as literature, remains to be seen.

On the other side of the Atlantic we think success of the best kind might be gained by any dramatist showing more of his own country's clothing, and less of the purple and ermine, the helmet and the mask, of Spain, or Italy, or the City of London, as it looked in the days of Queen Elizabeth and "the merry monarch." But Chinese closeness of theatrical imitation is curiously habitual to the Americans. They have tried to produce an Indian play or two,—among them 'Metamora,'—overlooking physical reasons which make the noblest Red man almost as intractable on the stage as Toussaint of San Domingo, (*Othello* being the coloured exception, which proves the rule); but these have been faint and fruitless as essays; and it may be fairly asserted that in no branch of imaginative literature have our kinsfolk shown themselves so little original hitherto as in Drama. If we turn to their Romance, we shall find that though Brockden Brown began by imitating Godwin, and Cooper by emulating Scott, and Mr. Irving by trying for a touch and taste of *Sir Roger de Coverley's* humour, the authors of 'Edgar Huntley,' and 'The Prairie,' and 'Rip Van Winkle' all broke away, after a time of apprenticeship, down paths of their own country, which no English foot had trod. Thus, too, has it been with them in lyric poetry:—The Ballad of Cassandra Southwick, 'The Buccaneer,' 'The Raven,' all indicate that the Whittiers and Danas and Poes of the new country are not so many mocking-birds, dependent on the newest musical-box full of tunes which had come over in the Liverpool packet-ship. The absence of any corresponding individuality in Drama is all the stranger, seeing that our well-beloved cousins are eminently a playgoing people, and that they possess actors and actresses with a humour of their own as distinct from ours as the Dejazes of France are from the Hagens of Berlin,—as the Kembles and Kears of England are from the Risoris and Modenas of Italy.

The first drama in this collection is 'Calaynos,'—the second is 'Anne Boleyn.' And seeing that by a few lines of extract we can speak more clearly to the character of Mr. Boker's style than columns of criticism would enable us to do, we will pause over the first act of 'Anne Boleyn,' to show how our American dramatist deals with England's monarch of many queens.—

Enter King Henry.

King Henry. Ha! Norfolk, Norfolk, you have come in time;  
There is no face more welcome than your own.  
I'd rather see you, in this private way,  
Than in your dignity of councillor.

Nor. Your majesty o'erstates my little worth.  
King H. Not a whit, man. Sir Usher, keep the door;  
Let no one enter till his grace withdraws. [Exit Usher.]  
Nor. I came on business of her majesty—  
King H. Ods blood! the queen again! Enough, good Norfolk.

I have met no man since I arose to-day,  
Who came not whispering of her majesty.  
Pray change your style; the fashion had grown stale  
Ere you were up.

Nor. O ho! and how is this? [Aside.]  
King H. Norfolk, 'tis pitiful! No hour last night,  
But my sharp senses, tuned to painful pitch,  
Started, like guilt, upon the faintest sound;  
The very mice stalked by like sentinels  
Ringing in proof; the clock beside my bed  
Hammered the hours like a gross forging smith;  
The gentlest gust of air howled like the damned;  
And when a noise, which in the joyous day  
Would scarce make damsels wink, fell on my ear,  
Up from my restless bed, like one possessed,  
I bounded, with wide-stretched and glaring eyes,  
And half cried—Treason!

Nor. Sir, I am amazed.  
Shall I go seek your majesty's physician?  
King H. Ah! 'tis a grief their physic cannot touch.  
My conscience, Norfolk.

Nor. Hum! join this to that,  
And I might get some credit as a prophet. [Aside.]  
King H. My conscience—O!  
Nor. And 'twas his "conscience, O!"  
Made such a pother ere Queen Katharine fell. [Aside.]  
King H. Nay; do you hear me? 'twas my conscience, sir.  
Nor. Certes, within a month, another queen. [Aside.]

King Henry's bad night is not by any means "a night of hue so black" as the bad nights of tyrants in tragedies should be;—we think that if the tale thereof were bluffly recited, it would produce a cheerful—not to say jovial—effect. We do not mean, however, by this to assert that Mr. Boker becomes always farcical when he means to be solemn; on the contrary, here and there will be found in his dramas a good point or a good tirade. What we would illustrate by it is, in our judgment, that his notion of imitating the style of certain British dramatists has often bewildered him, when attempting to use imagery, into an utter confusion of what is quaint, what is pretty, and what is pompous. His *Melpomene* reminds us of some of the mediæval knights and queens, who wore one red stocking and one blue one. There are bits of tinsel and tawdry glass beads in her cypress crown.—After 'Anne Boleyn' come 'Leonor de Guzman,' 'Francesca da Rimini,' 'The Betrothal,' a play, and 'The Widow's Marriage,' a comedy, all in blank verse,—the last an attempt after the manner of 'The City Madam,' and including among its elaborate and most concerted scenes some of those pathos which the merry men of *Punch* delight to honour and imitate.—The fugitive pieces which complete these volumes show the disregard of selectness which we have ascribed to their author as a characteristic; but such passages as the following make it no less clear that he is worth counselling still to attempt the attainment of it.—

I have a cottage where the sunbeams lurk,  
Peeping around its gables all day long,  
Brimming the butter-cups until they drip  
With molten gold, like o'ercharged crucibles.  
Here, wondering why the morning-glories close  
Their crumpled edges ere the dew is dry,  
Great lilies stand, and stretch their languid buds  
In the full blaze of noon, until its heat  
Has pierced them to their centres. Here the rose  
Is larger, redder, sweeter, longer-lived,  
Less thorny, than the rose of other lands.

I have a cottage where the south wind comes,  
Cool from the spicy pines, or with a breath  
Of the mid ocean salt upon its lips,  
And a low, lulling, dreamy sound of waves,  
To breathe upon me, as I lie along  
On my white violets, marvelling at the bees  
That toil but to be plundered, or the mart  
Of striving men, whose bells I sometimes hear  
When they will lose their brazen throats at heaven,  
And how to vex me. But the town is far;  
And all its noises, ere they trouble me,  
Must take a convoy of the scented breeze,  
And climb the hills, and cross the bloomy dales,  
And catch a whisper in the swaying grain,  
And bear unfaithful echoes from the wood,  
And mix with birds, and streams, and fluttering leaves,  
And an old ballad which the shepherd hums,  
Straying in thought behind his browsing flock.

The above contains a fragment of the true stuff of which poetry is made.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Way-side Fancies.* By Frances Freeling Broderip. (Moxon.)—The graceful and tender Dedication of this miscellany will not be needed to tell many who advert to its appearance that the daughter as well as the son of Thomas Hood "inherits." The extent of such heritage is another matter,—and we are not yet sure that Mrs. Broderip's share of her father's estate in fairy land amounts to more than a few such handfuls of earth as would fill the urn in which a flower might be planted. Our doubt is warrantable, because it "runs in the family" to be uncertain, and even characterless in effort, at the outset. We remember persons to whom Hood,—introduced by his little poem which sang of *Ruth*, as—

she stood among the stooks,  
Praising God with her sweet looks,

—was anything but an object of admiration or hope in the outset of his career,—persons who afterwards became the most cordial admirers of his rare and exquisite genius. Mrs. Broderip's "Way-side Fancies," then, may be only so many preludes to more vigorous poems,—so many lisps of one who may turn out a *Scheherazade* when her tongue is fairly untied:—at present they claim no larger place and praise than such as befit gentle beginnings. This, we think, the gentle reader will admit, supposing him to accept our assurance that the following pleasing lyric is an average specimen of Mrs. Broderip's fancies:—

## Sleep.

When in the silvery moonlight  
The lengthened shadows fall,  
And the silence of night is dropping  
Like the gentle dew on all.

When the river's tranquil murmur  
Doth lulling cadence keep,  
And blossoms close their weary eyes,  
He giveth all things sleep.

From the little bud of the daisy,  
And the young bird in the nest,  
To the humble bed of the peasant child  
All share that quiet rest.

It comes to the poor man's garret,  
And the captive's lonely cell,  
On the sick man's tossing, feverish couch  
It lays a blessed spell.

And the Holy One who sends it down,  
For a healing and a balm,  
Doth bless it with a mighty power  
Of peacefulness and calm.

He counts the buds that fade and drop,  
And marks all those who weep;  
And closes weary, aching eyes  
With the holy kiss of sleep.

The truest comfort He has given  
For all earth's pain and we,  
Until that glorious life beyond  
Nor tears nor sleep shall know.

*Life of John Kitto, D.D.* By John Eadie, D.D. (Edinburgh, Oliphant.)—This version of the story of a life already numbered among "twice-told tales" will be found, in some respects, the most satisfactory of the three, because it is more complete than the revelation made by Dr. Kitto himself, in "The Lost Senses," and less unwieldy than the memoir by Mr. Ryland. Assuming that the rights and courtesies of literary property have been consulted and respected on the occasion, and accepting as final the present record of an interesting life-career, we can honestly recommend this book as an addition to the store of biography provided for the instruction and profit of the young.

"Our Doctor's" *Note-book.* By the Author of 'Tales of Kirkbeck,' &c. (Hayes.)—'A Hospital Romance' is the entry of importance in 'Our Doctor's' *Note-book*, and though relating to one of the commonest bad habits of daily life, has originality enough in its simple facts and contains material sufficient to "make" twenty times over a fashionable three-volume novel, which, sneering at simplicity, strains and restrains improbabilities until a tale of distortions is extracted to edify some *blasé* reader. The 'Hospital Romance,' which is strictly true, relates to the continual perusal of those "distortions" by a young girl of sixteen, and all who know how easily a weak mind at any age is led and bent by what it feeds on, may imagine the consequences of a feeble youthful one devouring such food with the violence of famine, producing moral insensibility. The victim here of this every-

day plague is suddenly sent to a finishing school, where she begins at once to compare romantic confidences with twenty or thirty other girls, and is obliged to own to being unprovided with that equal essential to the bread and butter—an attachment: above all, an unhappy attachment (bread buttered on both sides!); and the twenty or thirty heads are instantly laid together to provide a tenant for this vacuum:—"A silly girl, with a pretty face and the prospect of a tolerable fortune, need never be long in a difficulty on this score; and before she had been a month at school, she found a hero for her romance, in the shape of a young man who, by way of reading law, was really leading an idle, worse than useless life about London, and who, having seen Madeline in her stepmother's house formerly, was greeted, when encountered again in the family of a schoolfellow, as an old and dear friend, and backed and encouraged by two more utterly silly girls than the rest, Madeline did her best to get up a desperate flirtation, and whenever a lesson savoured of hardship, or her envy was excited by her schoolfellows' reports of parties and amusements with which she was still unacquainted, the foolish child solaced herself with the thought that she should soon be married, and up to any of them. Edward C— was amused with the adventure, and encouraged the silly child—looking upon the whole as a joke. They corresponded—met whenever Madeline went out—and in short ran the routine many foolish children have run before them. No suspicion seemed to have been entertained by the schoolmistress; and at length, stimulated by her companions, Madeline, who grew impatient that her lover did not propose a flight to Gretna Green, was worked up into the insane expedient of running away from school, and throwing herself on the affection of Mr. C—. Luckily, "Mr. C—" does not wish to get into scrapes," and as Miss Madeline was thrown into a real fever by the bewilderment with which she was received, he next day took her in a cab to the hospital, leaving her to rave until our Doctor (ingenious fellow) manages to put all to rights. But, young ladies! in case you should not meet with such a clever soul and body physician, do not over-indulge in rubbish this season. The other tales are the simple stories one always may read by visiting the cottages of the poor.

*Such is Life, Sketches and Poems.* By Doubleyou. (Eyre.)—We decline having Life shut in by such narrow bounds. To take a ride in an omnibus—tea with a friend—a glass of nectar—are things we perpetrate now and then; but our existence is not exactly made up of them, though Mr. Doubleyou's may be. He should have said "Such is *my* Life."

*Grace Truman; or, Love and Principle.* By Mrs. Sallie Rochester Ford. (New York, Sheldon & Co.)—'Grace Truman' is an entirely religious story, and whatever interest it contains turns on the question of adult baptism, which is argued out at long and at large. The heroine is a saint, and also a domestic martyr to her own persuasion, being married into an orthodox family who consider the Baptists an unpleasant set of people and not over respectable. Grace is much entreated to go to the orthodox church, to which she will by no means consent, and shows herself a stout controversialist, of course reducing all who argue against her to silence. Eventually she converts her husband, who had fallen into general scepticism and dislike to going to church under any denomination, and she has, further, the privilege of holding a small Baptist assembly in her own house, which leaves her at the end of the story extremely happy and comfortable. For such readers as feel an interest in infinitesimal points of theology, 'Grace Truman' may have charms; though our own opinion is, that it is a dry story written in a dry style, and, except for readers of the heroine's persuasion, of no sort of interest.

*The Olive Branch; or, White Oak Farm.* (Philadelphia, Lippincott & Co.)—This is an interesting story on the *pro-slavery* side of the question: of course the whole question, not only of the excellence of slavery as an institution, but its special permission by both the Old Testament and the New, is begged with a pertinacity which will not, however, gain any concession from Mrs. Stowe and

her party; nor, however pleasant may be the possibilities under which slave life is here portrayed, will English readers be apt to feel much admiration for the institution of "involuntary servitude," as it has been delicately phrased. Meanwhile 'The Olive Branch' is intended to show the mode in which conscientious slave-holders ought to rule their slaves; but there is no attempt made to gainsay the terrible balance of irresponsible power which slave laws leave in the hands of masters. This, of course, leaves the whole question open.

*The Fairy Family: a Series of Ballads and Metrical Tales illustrating the Fairy Mythology of Europe.* (Longman & Co.)—"Much of our Fairy literature," says the author of this elegant-looking volume, "is but moral poison,—weakened by unmeaning extravagances, polluted by indelicate allusions, and disfigured by purposeless cruelties and crimes." Here is a sweeping accusation, it will be owned, if ever there was such a thing; in reality, however, it amounts to little more than a sweeping apology for flaccid prose and feeble verse, set forward in all daintiness of type and graceful liberality of margin. We cannot flatter the anonymous author by promising him that Herr Andersen, and M. Savinien Lepointe, and Mr. Ruskin, and Herr Carové, and a dozen other famous modern tale-makers, who are anything but "poisonous," will be laid by in his favour;—still less that he will deafen lovers of music to the artless and fantastic note of Mary Howitt in her fairy ballads, by songs of quality such as the following:—

At a signal, earnestly expressed,  
St. Clair bends o'er the Merman's breast;  
Near to the wound he grasps the spear,  
And slowly, steadily, carefully,  
He draws until the barbs appear:  
A moment, and the blade is free;  
He casts the gore spear on the ground,  
Puts the lifted flesh again in the wound—  
It heals 'neath his touch, and no cicatrice  
Is left on the skin to mark its place!

More stale than the above narrative verse could hardly be. The following stanza, again, which opens the 'Monaciello,' an Italian fairy tale, is in the rapid style of the forgotten Ballad Romances of Anna Maria Porter:—

From Naples' smooth and tideless bay,  
From high St. Elmo's towers of fame,  
To where, like dawn of grandest day,  
Vesuvius lifts his crest of flame,  
And to the sunny hills beyond,  
So sweet a homestead there is not  
As that Francisco's father owned,  
In this fair land the fairest spot.

—Without freshness there is no fairy lore. Where the small people dance the moonlight is the clearest, the dew is the most lustrous, and the grass the greenest after. They are here classed in good set order,—as pitcher-plants or mammalia might be. First come "Fairies of the Woods and Groves,"—consisting of the Elf-Folk, the Korrigan, the Moss-Woman, the Vila, La Dame Abonde; secondly, "Fairies of the Fields and Meadows,"—otherwise, the Wee Fair Folk, the Lutin, the Monaciello, the Fairy-Woman, the Fairy-Boy; thirdly, "Fairies of the Hills and Caves,"—otherwise, the Brown Dwarf, the White Dwarf, the Black Dwarf, the Trolls, the Still-Man, the Hill-Man; fourthly, "Fairies of the Hearths and Homesteads," of which there be only three sorts,—the Pixie, the Brownie, the Kobold; fifthly, "Fairies of the Seas and Rivers,"—the Fata Morgana, the Rusalki, the Merman, the Neck.—Now, we are satisfied that any one versed in the nature, properties and habitations of the race in question,—also the geographical distribution thereof in climates hot and cold,—will find the above lists incomplete and unsatisfactory,—and, what is graver still, not clear of many confusions. As an innocent miscellany, the book will harm no one; but one who talks of "poisons" should, in their place, have poured out something of richer vintage than a thimble-full of cowslip-wine and water.

Mr. Child, of Boston, sends us an instalment of his collection of *English and Scotch Ballads*, of which we have spoken encouragingly elsewhere. The work will shortly be completed, and we shall then go into the questions raised by Mr. Child.—We have before us Volume XII. of Chalmers's *Select Works*, with an Index. We assume that this volume completes the work.—*Nathaniel New* is the title of a

reprint, in two volumes, of some magazine tales and articles by the Author of 'John Halifax.'—Among other reprints of popular stories, for railway reading, we have Mrs. Hall's *Buccaners*.—Mr. C. Grattan's *Forfeit Hand and The Curse of the Black Lady*.—Miss Pardoe's *At Home and Abroad*.—Mr. Lovell Reeve has added to his so-called "popular series" of Natural History two new volumes, *Popular Greenhouse Botany*, by Agnes Catlow, and a *Popular History of the Aquarium of Marine and Freshwater Animals and Plants*, by G. B. Sowerby. —Mr. Murray has added Volume VI. of Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Chancellors* to his new edition. —We have the following works in "new editions":—*China*, by Sir J. F. Davis, and *The Bell-Founders, and other Poems*, by D. F. McCarthy. —*Silvershell; or, the Life of an Oyster*, by the Rev. C. Williams. —*The Poetical Works of the late R. S. Gedney*. —*A History of the Royal Sappers and Miners*, by T. W. J. Connolly, and Dr. Armstrong's *Parochial Sermons* appear in second and revised editions. —A volume of *Hymns for the Church of England* appears in a third edition, and Miss Carpenter's *Morning and Evening Meditations* in a fourth edition. —Mr. Bohn has enriched his "Antiquarian Library" with Mr. Pettigrew's *Chronicles of the Tombs*, and his "Classical Library" with a translation and analysis of *The Metaphysics of Aristotle*, performed by the Rev. J. H. McMahon. —One volume of *Tom Burke* has appeared in the cheap edition of Mr. Lever's tales. —We have before us the fourth volume of Mr. Thackeray's *Miscellanies*, and the fifth volume of the *Library of Biblical Literature*. —A little work, pretty and easy, reaches us from New York, called *The Child's Book of Nature*, by W. Hooker, M.D., not to be confounded with our Dr. Hooker of Himalaya fame. —We may here announce *The Historian*, No. I. (a work with the publisher's name scored out), and containing a rambling 'Fragment upon Early British History,' which seems to be a reprint.

The second part of *An Essay on Intuitive Morals; being an Attempt to Popularize Ethical Science*, has been published. We can only repeat our remark, that it expounds the moral theory of that school which acknowledges Mr. Theodore Parker as its chief. The writer is obviously thoughtful and sincere. —*The Beauties of Shakspeare* is the trite name of a trite lecture delivered at Stratford-upon-Avon, on Shakspeare's birthday, by Mr. John Wise. —Mr. William White, in *The Universal Language*, argues for a reformed orthography, adducing a specimen, which resembles to the eye a cross between a New Zealand dialect, a nigger oration, and a Cornish parody. —With a *Third Annual Report of the Painesick United National and Free Schools*, we may notice four little books for little readers—*Aunt Oddemadodd's Whispers about Certain Little People*, in two parts, and *The Laughable Looking-Glass for Little Folks*, by W. Newman. They are in rhyme, belonging to the primal epoch of life; the illustrations being, in point of outline and colour, calculated to confuse the artistic ideas of the public that reads monosyllables and appreciates pictures full of yellow, crimson, and more than heavenly blue. —Another sermon lies on our table from the St. Mary-le-Virgin pulpit, Oxford. It is by Dr. Pusey, and is entitled *Repentance, from Love to God, Life-Long*. —Mr. Thomas Hopkins Britton, M.A., has published *An Examination connected with the argument on the Articles in the Denison-Ditcher case*. —Dr. S. Davidson *Facts, Statements, and Explanations connected with the Publication of the Second Volume of the Tenth Edition of Horne's 'Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures'*, and Mr. J. Scott Porter *Three Lectures on Bible Revision*, refuting Dr. Cumming. —To another class of religious literature belongs the Rev. Charles Hinxman's *Confirmation Manual*, with the Rev. H. Fearon's *Working Life, How to make it Happier*.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

*First Lessons in Botany and Vegetable Physiology*. By Asa Gray. (New York, Putnam; London, Trübner & Co.)—Prof. Asa Gray is so well known in this country as the most distinguished botanist of the United States, and as one of the most accomplished and sensible cultivators of botanical

science now living, that any work from his pen would demand the most respectful attention, and would be sure to contain sound and practical matter. Hence we were quite prepared to expect in the present work an excellent manual for students in botany, and our anticipations are fully confirmed by the perusal of the work. The style is essentially easy and intelligible, but it is at the same time free from the insipidity so very common in "popular" books; and it combines very happily a simple and at the same time a thoroughly scientific exposition of the subject on which it treats. The author divides his work into thirty-four chapters or "Lessons," as he prefers calling them, in consonance with their professed object and use, commencing with the consideration of 'Botany as a Branch of Natural History,' and ending with instructions 'How to collect Specimens and to make an Herbarium'; while the intermediate chapters not only comprise the topics which the title of the work implies, but also much valuable information on the method of studying plants, their systematic arrangement, &c.,—subjects of the greatest importance, but which are not usually treated of in elementary works on Botany. One of the most remarkable and useful characters of the book is the large number of illustrations exhibiting, in figures, some of the size of nature, others slightly enlarged, some *in situ*, some in section, the different organs and parts of plants, the vegetation of seeds, the early growth, the vernal leaves, estivation, &c., and all with marvellous truthfulness, which is never sacrificed to mere prettiness of effect. The whole of the organography is particularly good; but we think that greater space might with advantage have been devoted to the fruits, and a good tabular arrangement of them, which is at present a desideratum, would have been very useful. The least satisfactory portion of the work is the history; and the space allotted to this important subject (only 6 pages in a book of 236) is far below the proportion devoted to other parts of the work. At the end of the book there is an admirable Glossary of Terms, which few botanists would fail to find useful. One word more with regard to the illustrations:—in addition to the praise which we have already given to them, they have universally the charm of originality. The compilers of introductory works on botany in this country, who have time after time copied so unscrupulously, and so unthankfully, from the matchless 'Atlas Élémentaire de Botanique,' will here find a fresh supply of original delineations, admirably suited for the illustration of elementary botanical works; but we venture to suggest that if a similar piracy be committed on Prof. Asa Gray's figures, the appropriation may receive some better acknowledgment than has been extended to the distinguished French botanist to whom we have referred. In conclusion, we cordially recommend these 'Lessons on Botany' as the best work with which we are acquainted for the use of those who are commencing the study of that charming science.

*The British Botanist's Field-book*. By A. P. Childs. (Longman & Co.)—This little work is intended to be the pocket companion of the British botanist in his ordinary explorations, and professes to give the generic and specific characters of all the British flowering plants, with the exceptions which we shall presently notice, arranged according to what is termed the Natural system. The author has followed, generally, the admirable manual of Sir W. Hooker and Dr. Arnott, and, "as a rule, the genera and species are the same as are given there." In this, as a young author, we think he has exercised a sound discretion, and we cannot but wish that he had avoided trusting to his own judgment, or rather that he had still more entirely been guided by the same excellent authority in the only case in which he has materially deviated from it. We refer to the exception to which allusion has just been made. Mr. Childs, not being satisfied with any existing arrangement and characters of the two difficult genera *Hieracium* and *Salix*, has wholly omitted them. It would have been more judicious to have taken the characters verbatim from Hooker, than to have left such a hiatus in a book intended simply for a practical purpose. The possessors of the book will find it convenient to

have it bound interleaved: in which state it would form a useful repository of the habitats in which the various plants are found by them, and a record of passing observations; but it might have been made far more compendious and have contained much more information in the same space, had a judicious system of contractions, together with the columnar form, been employed, such as we remember in our younger days in the then useful 'Synoptical Compend' of Galpine, or the more recent 'Hortus Britannicus' of Loudon.

*The Constitution of the Animal Creation as expressed in Structural Appendages*. By G. Calvert Holland, M.D. (Churchill).—There is a good deal of originality and considerable research in this work. It is evidently the production of a man who thinks for himself, and although his positions can hardly be considered as satisfactorily proved, yet, to use the words of the author, "The errors and defects of a writer who thinks boldly and independently are not without utility in the stirring influence they exercise." The views of the author are developed in a style which tires by its diffuseness; and with a greater power of concentration all that is valuable might have been told in half the space. Upwards of 300 pages devoted to the hair alone is surely somewhat extravagant. Any analysis of a work on such a subject as this would be wholly uninteresting to the general reader, for whom the work is obviously not intended; and we must content ourselves by telling the professed physiologist that we think he may obtain from its perusal some new suggestions on an important and interesting subject, which will repay the time occupied in its perusal.

*Elements of Entomology*. By William S. Dallas. Nos. I. and II. (Van Voorst).—As far as we can judge from the first two numbers of this work, it promises to supply a desideratum in the science of Entomology by affording a plain, and at the same time comprehensive epitome of the structure and natural history of insects, illustrated as far as may be by British forms, and to be completed by a classification of British insects. Mr. Dallas is well known as an accomplished entomologist; and there is no reason to doubt that he has the power of producing an excellent work on such a subject, if he will devote to it the care and attention which it deserves. May we venture to suggest to him a somewhat more didactic tone, as more consonant with the sober dignity of science, which ought never to be lost sight of, but which our entomological writers are so prone to forget. The present author is less chargeable with this fault than most of his fellow labourers, but even he has caught the infection. There is not a trace of it in Kirby or Spence.

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## SHAKESPEARE AND WILKINS.

Maidenhead, June 20.

Not very long after my letter, containing an account of a novel founded upon Shakespeare's 'Pericles,' appeared in the *Athenæum*, I became acquainted with an important fact relating to the writer of that novel, of which I had no previous information. The earliest impression of Shakespeare's 'Pericles' bears date, as your readers may remember, in 1609, and the novel, the materials for which were mainly derived from the play, was published in the preceding year,—the year when we may presume that 'Pericles' was first performed at the Globe Theatre. The name of the writer of the novel is George Wilkins, who has been reasonably supposed to have been also the author, among other works, of a play called 'The Miseries of Enforced Marriage,' first printed in 1607. His name, at full length, is appended to the dedication of the novel upon 'Pericles,' and as no copy of that tract, with a dedication, is known in this country, I was anxious to procure, not merely a reprint of it, but a photograph, representing most exactly the form of every letter, line, mark, or other peculiarity in the original. It is now, as executed in Germany, lying before me; and as it is utterly unknown in England, the readers of the *Athenæum* may like to see an accurate transcript of it. I will insert it, before I say more touching George Wilkins, who subscribes it.—

"To the Right Worshipfull and most worthy Gentleman Maister Henry Fernor, one of his Maiesties Iustices of Peace for the Countie of Middlesex, health and eternall happinesse.

"Right worthy Sir, Opinion, that in these daies will make wise men fooles, and the most fooles (with a little helpe of their owne arrogancie) seeme wise, hath made me euer feare to throw my selfe vpon the racke of Censure, the which euerie man in this latter Age doth, who is so ouer hardie to put his witte in print. I see, Sir, that a good coate with rich trappings gets a gay Asse, entrance in at a great Gate (and within a may stalke freely) when a ragged philosopher with more witte shall be shutte forth of doores: notwithstanding this I know Sir, that Vertue wants no bases to vpholde her, but her owne kinne. In which certaine assurance, and knowing that your worthe Selfe, are of that neere alliance to the noble house of Goodnesse, that you growe out of one stalke. A poore infant of my braine comes naked vnto you, without other clothing than my loue, and craues your hospitalitie. If you take this to refuge, her father dooth promise, that with more labored houres he can inheighten your Name and Memorie, and therein shall appeare he will not die ingratefull. Yet thus much hee dares say, in the behalfe of this, somewhat it containeth that may inuite the choicest eie to reade, nothing here is sure may breede displeasure to anie. So leauing your spare houres to the recreation thereof, and my boldnesse now submitting it selfe to your censure, not willing to make a great waite to a little house, I rest

"Most desirous to be held all yours,

"GEORGE WILKINS."

I have here given all the peculiarities of the original which can be conveyed in modern typography, even to the erroneous pointing; for there ought to be no full stop after "out of one stalke"; and for "nothing here is sure" ought to be "nothing here he is sure." The dedication does not read like the composition of a practised author, who had written an excellent drama of his own, had assisted two other poets in another play, and had published a separate tract, called for by the prevalence of the plague in England in 1602-3. If he had been so experienced a writer, he would scarcely have talked of his "fear to throw himself

on the rack of censure"; and my opinion is, that the George Wilkins who put his name to the preceding dedication was not the same George Wilkins who wrote 'The Miseries of Enforced Marriage,' aided Day and Rowley in the production of 'The Three English Brothers,' and penned a tract called 'The Three Miseries of Barbary.'

My reason for thinking that they must have been different persons is like that offered, among seven other causes, for the non-attendance of a witness—viz., that he was dead. I find that George Wilkins, emphatically called "the Poet" in the register, was buried in one of our metropolitan churches on the 19th of August, 1603. I have a copy of the entry under my eyes while I am writing, and it is from the books of a parish in which not a few actors and dramatists resided, and where there was, and had been for many years, a popular and well-frequented theatre. If George Wilkins, "the poet," were interred in the summer of 1603, he could not be the writer of the novel, founded upon 'Pericles,' and printed in 1608. There must, therefore, have been two authors of the name of George Wilkins—possibly father and son; and it must have been the survivor who attended the performance of Shakespeare's 'Pericles' at the Globe Theatre, and who put into a narrative form the incidents and dialogue of the play. Either of them may have been the writer of 'The Miseries of Enforced Marriage,' 1607, and other productions; but we may be sure that the George Wilkins, who was called "the poet" by a parish-clerk in 1603, must have done something very well known to entitle himself to that designation.

Since I received the copy of the reprint of the novel called 'The Painful Adventures of Pericles' from Germany, I have again gone over the whole of it, and have again compared it with Shakespeare's drama. I find various additional passages in the prose narrative, which not merely easily run into blank verse by the omission of unimportant words or particles, but speeches, which without the change of a syllable, are in blank verse in the novel, although printed as prose, and although no trace of them is to be met with in the play of 'Pericles,' as it has so imperfectly come down to us. Some of these I pointed out as long since as the year 1839, and I am not disposed to enlarge the number, now that every reader who has the German reprint (made with the utmost care under the superintendence of my friend Prof. Mommsen of Oldenburg) can do it for himself; but I want to advert very briefly to a single emendation supplied by the novel, which establishes at once its value, if only for the purpose of verbal illustration. In his speech, introductory of act 3 of Shakespeare's 'Pericles,' Gower mentions the rebellious attempt of the Tyrians to place the crown upon the head of Helicanus; he loyally resists, and the lines, as they stand in the old copies, are these:—

The mutiny he there hastes t'oppress;  
Says to them, if King Pericles  
Come not home in twice six moons,  
He, obedient to their dooms,  
Will take the crown. &c.

Now, in modern language, we should in the first line use *suppress* instead of "oppress"; and there has been a strife among commentators on the point, Steevens contending that "oppress" ought to be *appease*. Boswell rather dogmatically settles the matter thus:—"T'oppress is to *suppress*; oppresse: the incorrect rhyme proves nothing." Still, it is clear that "oppress" and "Pericles" do not, as Steevens urged, rhyme well together, and that *appease* would better suit both sense and sound. Here Wilkins's novel, made up from what he heard at the theatre, comes to our aid, for what are his words?—"Grave Helicanus had not without much labour *appeased* the stubborn mutiny of the Tyrians." At all events, there must now be an end to the dispute, and we must in future print and read,—

The mutiny he there hastes t'appease;  
Says to them, if King Pericles. &c.

I had not the advantage of this novel before my eyes when I prepared my first edition, or I should have made this and various other changes in the text of 'Pericles,' equally warranted by the contemporaneous authority of Wilkins. When, more than twenty years ago, I borrowed from the late Mr. Heber the only then known and imperfect copy

of the novel, I could only keep it for a comparatively short time, and although I extracted largely from it, I omitted the passage in question, and therefore erred like others. In the new edition I am now passing through the press, I have endeavoured to remedy such, as well as other defects.

J. PAYNE COLLIER.

## CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION.

Prince Albert opened a Conference on the general subject of Popular Education on Monday. His speech was firm, lucid, and attractive—full of facts, well selected and well grouped. On Tuesday and Wednesday four Sections met, after the model of the British Association, to discuss details and pen resolutions. These resolutions embody the whole action of the Conference, and we put them on record for future use. In Section A. the following statements were adopted and sent up to the General Meeting.—

"1. That, in the opinion of this Section of the Conference, the greater number of the children of the working classes in the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining districts are removed from school when from nine to ten years old, and that their removal at so early an age in great measure destroys the effect of the education provided for them. 2. That this Section, having inquired into the causes of such early removal, is of opinion that it is not commonly to be traced to the poverty of parents, but, in some instances, to objections to the rules of the school, in others to its impractical character, in others to an undervaluing of education by parents from the inefficiency of the education which they themselves received; and, as a general rule, to the state of the labour market, which imparts great value to the labour of children, and thus leads, first, to employers of the parents requiring the labour of the children; second, to dissolute parents living upon the wages of children's labours; third, to a premature and ruinous independence of life and action among the very young; all of which causes lead to the withdrawal of the children from the school. 3. That the Section cannot express these conclusions without adding that, in its opinion, while some protection of children from too early labour may, in certain cases, become necessary, it is in the improvement of education by moral and religious influences, rather than by legislation, that the greatest remedy for these evils must be found."

Section B. adopted the following resolutions:—

"That it appears that in Germany and Switzerland the regulations in force have produced a very general attendance in primary schools on the part of the children of the labouring classes between the ages of five and fourteen, and that the proportion of children in daily attendance at school is one in six of the population of Prussia and some other States of Germany, and one in five in Switzerland. In Holland the attendance at school is estimated at one in eight of the population; and among other regulations for promoting such attendance the forfeiture of the right of a parent to receive parochial relief, in the event of his having neglected to send his child regularly to school, has been efficacious. In France one in eight of the population are in primary elementary schools, exclusive of infant schools, and the age of leaving school is ordinarily regulated by the age at which the children are admitted, if Protestants, to Confirmation, and if Roman Catholics, to the administration of the Holy Communion. That age is most frequently eleven in great towns, and varies from twelve to fifteen in other parts of the country. Various measures adopted in central and northern Europe for the extension and improvement of popular education are deserving of careful consideration, so far as they can be adapted to the circumstances and opinions of this country."

Section C. condensed its labours into the following:—

"That in the opinion of this Section the certificate and prize schemes adopted in certain localities are, from their hopeful results, deserving of more extensive trial, as an appeal to parents of elementary scholars to afford to their children a more regular and longer attendance at school, and to the em-

ployers of labour, and to the wealthier classes generally, to encourage the parents of such scholars to make the personal sacrifices requisite for this object. That in carrying into execution these schemes, and others brought under the consideration of this Section, it is desirable to keep in view the following principles:—That such schemes should be regarded only as subsidiary to other agencies for acting upon the irregularity and insufficiency of the time of school attendance. That they should aim at enlisting the co-operation of employers of labour, of the Government in its administration of appointments, and of the trustees of apprenticeship funds. That they should be formed with due regard to character and conduct, as well as intellectual attainment. That the Section regards with peculiar interest the application of prize and certificate schemes to evening schools which educate young persons from thirteen years of age to twenty, and which may thus hope to preserve them from degrading and sensual habits."

From Section D. we get the following expression of opinion:—

"That in the opinion of this Section the careful examination of the results of instruction in good half-time schools, as compared with the results of instruction for the ordinary full time in the same or the like schools, is fraught with important results affecting the whole scheme for the labouring classes. That in large factories or farms the system of relays is advisable each half-day; but that, under circumstances of practical difficulty, the alternate day or week would be preferable. That it is expedient to encourage night schools as places of primary or secondary instruction, in which subjects having relation to the specific labour of the locality should be taught by certificated or other competent masters. The Section believes that the establishment of evening schools of this class will do much towards remedying the deficient state of education among both the younger and adult members of the working classes. That if the voluntary system is to be worked with success an appeal must, in the first instance, be addressed to employers, whose preference of instruction will, by stamping a material value upon education, materially tend to secure the co-operation of parents."

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE Queen, we are glad to find, has commanded a performance of Mr. Wilkie Collins's 'Frozen Deep' for the benefit of the Fund being raised in remembrance of Douglas Jerrold. This evening, Saturday, the first Concert will be given at St. Martin's Hall. Hope is entertained that Lord Palmerston will renew in the case of the bereaved wife and daughter of Douglas Jerrold the beneficent action which placed the widow and daughter of Thomas Hood beyond the reach of want. Such an act would be gratefully accepted by the whole literary public.

Lord Palmerston has granted to the widow of Hugh Miller, of Cromarty, a pension of 70*l.* a year, in consideration of Mr. Miller's services to literature.

Mr. Barry (son to Sir Charles) has recently paid a visit to Stratford-upon-Avon, in order to aid the Trustees of the house in which Shakspeare was born, with his advice as to the best mode of upholding and preserving it. It was wished by some members of the Committee of the fund so liberally presented by Mr. John Shakspeare, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to take the opinion of Sir Joseph Paxton as to laying out the ground; but his engagements were such, that no degree of zeal even for Shakspeare, would enable him to spare time for the purpose, although very urgently solicited before Mr. Barry was called in. Mr. Barry has gone over the whole of the premises, purchased in the first instance by the national fund raised about ten years ago, and since materially added to by the supplemental and most liberal gift of an individual of the same name as the great dramatist's father, who for a number of years occupied the house and garden in Henley Street. We believe that Mr. Barry has already prepared and presented his report to the Trustees of both funds; but we have not yet heard what particular recommendations it contains. As soon as we are made acquainted with them we shall lay them before our readers.

Mr. Osler is fanciful enough to believe that the *Athenæum* must object to print in its columns the following proof of its own negligence:—

4, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, 23rd June.  
Sir,—I cannot expect that you will print this note, but I think it right to tell you that those who are really familiar with the organization of the University of London can see at a glance in the remarks which you admitted last Saturday (as in those of the previous week) that the writer is very imperfectly acquainted with the details of the subject with which he has undertaken to deal. For instance, he says—"Thanks to its [the University's] action, D.D. no longer means Doctor of the Divinity taught at Oxford." Now it so happens that the University of London has not only never conferred, but has no power to confer, *any* degree in divinity, and has no opportunity of acting—for good or for evil—on the acceptance of degrees of D.D. Your contributor may doubtless reply that the blunder does not affect his argument. This is true,—but it seriously diminishes the weight which might otherwise attach to his dicta.

I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

T. SMITH OSLER.

Is it needful to say that by no construction whatsoever, fair or unfair, can our words be made to mean what Mr. Osler imagines they mean? We know perfectly well that the University of London may not grant the degree of D.D. And yet, it is perfectly correct to say, that mainly through the action of that University public opinion has learned to separate the possession of a degree from the old idea of a necessary orthodoxy. This is what we said last week. With submission to Mr. Osler, it is no blunder,—and it *does* affect the argument. It is the argument.

A meeting has been held to promote the erection of a memorial to Clive,—Victor of Plassy and "founder of our Indian Empire." Shrewsbury, like Grantham, wants a monument,—and it is using the name of Clive, as Grantham uses the name of Newton, as an appeal. By all means let us have a statue of Clive, as some small reparation for having voted him infamous and for having broken his heart. But if anywhere, let us erect it in London. We are not aware that Shrewsbury has any intimate connexion with the name of Clive.

Oxford has been pleased to honour with its degree of D.C.L. the following personages:—Mr. Dallas, the American Minister; Baron Hochschild; the Swedish Minister; Lord Powis; Sirs G. C. Lewis, John McNeil, Charles Nicholson; Messrs. H. S. S. Estcourt, Robert Stephenson, and I. K. Brunel; and Drs. Waagen, Livingstone, and Farr.

On the subject of our article [*ante*, No. 1,545] on the calculating machine, Mr. Edward Scheutz has written to us, stating that the details are not, as we represented, partly adopted from Mr. Babbage. And he forwards extracts from Mr. Babbage's own account, which confirm him, distinctly, as to the three great points of adding, carrying tens, and printing. The contrivance by which the computed results are conveyed to the printing apparatus is the same in both: but then it is anterior to both, being what is known as the "snail" in the striking part of a common clock.

We give the following as we receive it:—

"London, June 18.

"Mr. Newby, with the view of extenuating his conduct in putting my name as Editor on the title-page of 'The Hobbies' without my consent, has asserted that I had previously sanctioned such an announcement being made by another publisher. I am therefore compelled to state most distinctly that this is the reverse of the truth, as I positively refused to allow my name to be made use of. I purposely confine myself to this point, because the other circumstances alluded to by Mr. Newby have no direct bearing on his unwarrantable use of my name. I also wish to add, that before writing the letter which I addressed to you on this painful subject, I ascertained from my solicitor that he had not been able to see Mr. Newby, that he had not heard directly from him, and that he was not aware of any steps having been taken to withdraw my name from the title-page of 'The Hobbies,' copies of which book, with the first title-page, I know to be at the libraries and in circulation at the time.

"I remain, &c. JULIA KAVANAGH.

Mr. Landor, with a generous sway of blood, has written a letter to the newspapers on a sin under which the nation is said to lie—the sin of ingratitude. A descendant of Shakspeare alive and starving! To the rescue for very shame! Such is

the war-cry of the generous sage of Bath. But Mr. Landor's emotions are of that lively kind which cannot wait the calm justification of facts. Little as we know of Shakspeare, we know with absolute certainty that he has no descendant now alive. Mr. J. O. Halliwell, has put the circumstances conveniently together in an answer to the cry for new subscriptions:—"At Shakspeare's death in 1616 his family consisted of his wife, his daughter Susanna, married to Dr. Hall, his daughter Judith, married to Thomas Quiney, and Elizabeth Hall, a granddaughter, the only child of Susanna Shakspeare. Judith Quiney had several children, who were all dead as early as the year 1639, leaving no issue, she herself surviving till 1682. The poet's granddaughter, Elizabeth Hall, was married in 1626 to Thomas Nash, who died in 1647 without issue; and secondly, in 1649, to John Barnard, afterwards Sir John Barnard, of Abington, county of Northampton, by whom she had no family. Lady Barnard died in 1670, leaving no children, so that with her the lineal descent from Shakspeare expired. There may, however, be descendants from the Shakspeare family still living, deriving their genealogy from Joan, the poet's sister, who married William Hart of Stratford. Joan and her sons are kindly mentioned in the poet's will. The pedigree is not complete, and there is only a descent from the second son Thomas, to whose son Thomas, with a remainder to his brother George, the birth-place and adjoining premises at Stratford, were bequeathed by Lady Barnard in 1669. These continued in the possession of the family for upwards of a century. About fifty years ago the Harts removed to Tewkesbury, where, in 1848, resided Thomas Shakspeare Hart, the eighth in descent from the sister of the great dramatist." Some years ago we saw these Harts at their house near Tewkesbury. They were very poor. The descendant of Joan Shakspeare was a rush-chair mender. If Mr. Landor pleases to get up subscriptions for the rush-worker, no one can object. Charity might flow into worse channels. Mr. Howitt claims to have discovered another descendant of Joan Shakspeare. But where are the proofs?

"In your article on 'Assyrian Inscriptions,' page 663," writes Dr. Hincks, "there is an erroneous statement respecting me, which I would thank you to correct. You say that Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. Fox Talbot, and myself, had copies of a certain inscription placed in their hands, of which they were invited to send in their translations on a certain day. Afterwards you say that Dr. Offert was admitted to join in the trial. This is altogether erroneous. The true account of the matter will be found in the *Athenæum*, p. 440, (4th of April). Sir Henry Rawlinson had a copy of the inscription years before the 21st of March; Mr. Fox Talbot obtained a copy so long before that date, that he had his translation then prepared. Dr. Offert undertook the translation on the day when Mr. Fox Talbot gave in his,—the 21st of March; but he had previously made great progress in the study of the inscription. No copy, however, was placed in my hands, nor had I any intimation that such a trial of skill as your article speaks of was in contemplation, until the other three translations were in the hands of the Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. The copy of the inscription sent me did not reach me till the 26th of April; and I had little more than a fortnight allowed me for a translation, to execute which in a proper manner would require at least two months. I gave in a hasty translation of about half the inscription, selecting those parts which appeared to me of most importance; and with the exception of the last passage, containing about 130 lines, of which I possessed a very imperfect copy, taken by me from fragments in the British Museum, I had never seen a line of what I translated before the 26th of April. The translation which I gave in was sufficient for the purpose for which it was designed; namely, to help to establish the fact, that between four versions made independently of one another a very great conformity existed; from which it necessarily followed that the method which the translators used in common must be a sound one; but there would be an obvious unfairness to

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wards me if the fact of my having had so much less time allowed me than the others had should be kept out of sight, and yet the translations should be referred to as tests of the comparative skill or knowledge of the four translators.—I am, &c.

"EDW. HINCKS."

Paris letters announce the death of Baron Thénard, member of the Institute.

The Americans have recently undertaken a good work, which they have placed in the hands of Mr. Child, one of the Professors of Cambridge College, Massachusetts. It is to consist of a collection of all the ballads and ballad poetry of England and Scotland from the earliest date to, we believe, the reign of Queen Anne. It will, of course, embrace the works of Percy, Ritson, Utterson, &c. in this interesting department of letters, as well as every production of the kind in black-letter, now known, or which may hereafter be recovered. If well executed, it will form a useful work, and we are sorry that it has not originated on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Child is known by various works upon early poetry and philology, and last by an excellent edition of all the works of Spenser, published about a year ago in Boston.

The library of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, removed from Alton Towers, has been on sale during the week by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson. The following are specimens of its contents:—*Annales Archéologiques dirigées par Didron aîné*, 11 vols., 4to., fine plates (vol. 1 wanting title), half calf, gilt, and vol. 12, parts 1 and 2, 1844-52, 5l.—*Augustini (S.) Opera Omnia*, editio Benedictina repetita, cum Supplementis nuper Vindobonæ reperta, 18 vols., 4to., half vellum, Bassani, 1807, 5l. 10s.—*Anselme (P. de Guibours père), Histoire Généalogique et Chronologique de la Maison Royale de France, des Pairs, des Grands Officiers, &c.*, 9 vols., 4to., numerous coats-of-arms, calf, Paris, 1726-33, 12l.—*Antiphonarium ad insignis Sarisburiensis Ecclesie usum cum Calendario*, a very large and fine MS. on vellum, written about the middle of the fifteenth century by an English scribe, and adorned with richly illuminated borders and initial letters, of which eighteen contain miniatures finely painted in gold and colours, curious as specimens of English Art. The Salisbury Antiphoner has never been printed, and in MS. is of very rare occurrence, owing no doubt to the expense it must have cost to copy so huge a volume. The present copy was formerly in the Church of St. Helen, Randsworth, in Norfolk, and contains obits of the Holditch Family, marked on the margins of the calendar. The Rubrics are very full, and throw much light on the service as conducted in England previous to the Reformation, 50l. 10s. (Toovey).—*Blundell Gallery*, engravings and etchings of the principal statues, busts, bas-reliefs, sepulchral monuments, cinerary urns, &c., in the collection at Ince, 2 vols., folio, fine plates, scarce, red morocco, 1809. This fine work was printed at the expense of the late Henry Blundell, Esq., who distributed the whole impression, limited to 50 copies, as presents, 13l. 15s.—*Britton (J.), Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*, 5 vols., 4to., fine plates, uncut, 1807-26, 5l. 15s.—*Bonaparte (C. L. Prince)*, *Iconografia della Fauna Italica*, 3 vols., 4to., finely coloured plates of natural history, half green morocco, uncut, top edges gilt, Roma, 1832-41, 16 guineas.—*Christopherson (Michael), Treatise of Antichrist* (in answer to G. Dowham), 2 vols. in 1, 4to., very scarce, imprinted with licence, 1613-14, written by M. Walpole, the Jesuit, under the assumed name of Christopherson, 4l. 4s.—*Catesby (M.), Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands*, revised by Edwards, with Linnean Index, 2 vols., folio, finely coloured plates, Russia extra, 1771, 5l.—*Cconcilia Sacrosancta ad Regiam Editionem*, exacta studio P. Labbei et G. Cossartii, cum duobus Apparatus, 17 vols. in 18, folio, large paper, Lut. Paris, 1671-2, 7l. 15s. The sale of this library will be continued during the whole of next week.

On Monday and Tuesday last, Messrs. Southgate & Barrett, of Fleet Street, disposed of the following copyrights, the property of Mr. Bentley. We give the list nearly entire, in the order of the Catalogue.

The History of the Jesuits, from the Foundation of their

Society to its Suppression by Pope Clement XIV., their Missions throughout the World, &c., by Andrew Steinmetz, 3 vols. 8vo., the entire copyright, with five portraits, two fac-simile letters, and twenty-four woodcuts, 1848, 25s.

Hans Christian Andersen's O.T. and Only a Fiddler, 3 vols. post 8vo., copyright of the translation, 1845, 8 guineas. Leonie Vermont, by the Author of 'Mildred Vernon', 3 vols. post 8vo., 1849, 7 guineas.

Life by the Fireside, by the Author of 'Visiting my Relations', small 8vo., 1853, 8 guineas.

The Ladder of Gold, by Robert Bell, 3 vols. post 8vo., 1849, 29s.

Wayside Pictures in France, Belgium, and Holland, by the same Author, with nearly thirty woodcuts, 1849, 40s.

Martin Tourmond; or, the Frenchman in London, by James Morier, Author of 'Haji Baba', 1848, 18s.

The Stage before and behind the Curtain, by Alfred Bunn, 3 vols. post 8vo., 1840, 10s.

Nelly Armstrong, 2 vols. post 8vo., 1853, 35s.

Woman's Life, by Emille Carlen, the translation, and stereotype plates, and two steel engravings, 1852, 58s.; also, 26s. for the remainder of the stock.

The Persian Adventurer, by James Baillie Fraser, Author of the 'Kuzulbush', 3 vols. post 8vo. (this copyright has nearly expired), 1830, 9s.

Francesca Carrara, by L. E. L. (Miss Landon), 3 vols. post 8vo., 1834, 23s.

A Visit to Italy, by Mrs. Trollope, 2 vols. 8vo., 1842, 8 guineas.

Vienna and the Austrians, by the Same, 2 vols. 8vo., with fourteen etchings on steel by Herwin, 1838, 12 guineas.

Roughing it in the Bush, by Mrs. Moodie, 2 vols. post 8vo., 1852, 50s.

A Marriage in High Life, by the Author of 'Trevelyan', the copyright and stereotype plates. This work was originally published in 1823, in 2 vols. post 8vo.; it has since been stereotyped in a single volume, and "the copyright extended, by joint action of the authoress and Mr. Bentley, to the full term now allowed by law," 68s.

The History of Drilling, by Dr. Millingen, edited, with considerable MS. additions and corrections, by W. H. Maxwell, author of 'The Stories of Waterloo'. "This edition has never yet been published, and the copyright of it will, therefore, date from the day of publication," 10s.

The Duchess; or, Woman's Love and Woman's Hate, by Archibald Boyd, author of 'The Cardinal', 3 vols., 1850, 17l.

Gale Middleton, by Horace Smith, author of 'Brambletye House', 3 vols., 1838, 7s.

Water Cobyton, by the same Author, (this copyright, also, has all but expired), 1830, 4 guineas.

Sadness and Gladness, by the Hon. Adela Sidney, 3 vols., 1848, 6 guineas.

Traditions of Chelsea College, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, author of 'The Country Curate', 3 vols., 1837, 22 guineas.

Colin Clink, by Charles Hooton, Esq., 3 vols., 1840, 19 guineas.

Compton Audley; or, Hands, not Hearts, by Lord William Lennox, 3 vols., 1841, 5 guineas.

Memoirs of Charles Mathews, Comedian, by Mrs. Mathews, 4 vols. 8vo., including his Correspondence, five portraits on steel of Mathews, a portrait on copper of Dubois, and one on steel of Thomas Hill, 1838, 41l.

Stephen Dugard, a novel, in 3 vols., 1840, 9 guineas.

The Rev. Henry Christmas's edition of Calmet's Phantom World; or, the Philosophy of Spirits, Apparitions, &c., 2 vols., 1850, 9s.

Memoirs of the Opera, being a History of the Musical Drama, by George Hogarth, 2 vols. small 8vo., with the steel plates used in the smaller edition, 1838, 8s.

The Thames and its Tributaries, by Charles Mackay, L.L.D., 2 vols. 8vo., with upwards of sixty beautiful woodcuts, 1849, 39s.

Saucy Jack; or, the Privateer and the Indianman, by Lieut. Charles Peake, R.N., 2 vols. post 8vo., 1840, 10s.

History of the Inns of Court and Chancery, with Notices of their Ancient Discipline, Customs, Masques, Revels, Entertainments, &c., including an Account of the Eminent Men of Lincoln's Inn, the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, and Gray's Inn, by Roulé Pearce, Esq., of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, 8vo., 1847, 4l. 10s.

Letters of Gray and Mason, edited by the Rev. J. Mitford, 8vo., 1853, 15 guineas.

Reader's Hand of God in History, edited by the Rev. Henry Christmas, small 8vo., the copyright and stereotype plates, 1850, 11 guineas.

France, Social and Political, by Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, Bart., 2 vols., post 8vo., 1834, 5 guineas.

The Adventures of the celebrated Baroness von Beck, post 8vo., with portrait on steel of Kossuth, &c., 1850, 5 guineas.

The Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, edited by Lord Wharfedale, 3 vols. 8vo.; including, A Memoir of the Court of George the First, by Lady Mary W. Montagu, A Sketch of the State of Parties, by Mr. Wortley, and a Life of the Authoress. The whole work illustrated with anecdotes and explanatory notes. In this edition the names formerly given only by initials are supplied, and the suppressed passages restored, from the original MSS. in the possession of Lord Wharfedale. The entire copyright, with four portraits on steel, 80s. (Bohn).

Louis the Fourteenth, and the Court of France in the Seventeenth Century, by Julia Pardoe, 3 vols. 8vo., with three steel portraits and upwards of fifty choice woodcuts, 70s.

The Court and Reign of Francis the First, by the same Authoress, the copyright and nine portraits, 60s.

The Works of Hénric Jesse, Esq., viz., The Court of England under the Stuarts, 3 vols. crown 8vo., with the stereotype plates and four steel portraits, 100s. (Bohn); also, the stock consisting of 336 complete copies, 117l. 10s.

The Court of England under the Houses of Nassau and Hanover, 3 vols. 8vo., and three steel portraits, 35s.; Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents, 2 vols. 8vo., and three steel portraits, 30s.; The Memorials and the Celebrities of London, 4 vols. 8vo. and eight steel plates, 65s.

(Harrington); George Selwyn and his Contemporaries, 4 vols. 8vo., 25s.

A Century of Caricatures; or, England under the House of Hanover. Illustrated by the Caricatures, Satires, and Burlesques of the Day, by Thomas Wright, F.S.A., in 2 vols. 8vo., with upwards of 300 caricatures, by F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. The entire copyright, with 301 admirable woodcuts, a portrait on steel of James Gillray, the celebrated caricaturist, and twelve steel engravings, from caricatures of the day, 100s. (Bohn).

Thiers' History of the French Revolution, with annotations from the most celebrated authorities, translated by Frederick Shoberl. In 5 vols. small 8vo. The engravings—upwards of forty—are executed by Greatbach, and include representations of all the most important and exciting scenes in this wonderful drama, and portraits of the celebrated characters who figure prominently throughout the Revolution. The entire copyrights, the steel plates, and the remaining stock, consisting of 200 complete sets. For the copyright and steel plates, 240s., and for the stock, 146s. (Bohn).

—The whole amount of these and some few minor copyrights, with the stock of the three works we have named, exceeded 1,750s.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from Eight till Seven o'clock), 1s.; Catalogues, 1s.

JOHN FREDERICK KNIGHT, R.A. Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY, with a Collection of Pictures by Ancient Masters and deceased British Artists, is OPEN daily from Ten to Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East (close to Trafalgar Square), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall (near St. James's Palace), daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s. each.

JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Pictures by Modern Artists of the FRENCH SCHOOL, is OPEN to the public, at the French Gallery, 21, Pall Mall (opposite the Opera Comienne). Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily.

B. FRODISHAM, Secretary.

MIDDLE ROSA BONHEUR's great picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. & D. COLSAGHI & CO. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW, from Nine to Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond Street, for a limited period. Admission, 1s.

GENERAL WILLIAMS and his STAFF LEAVING KARS, and the Allied Generals before Sebastopol, Painted by THOMAS BARKER, Esq.—These grand historical PICTURES of the late WAR are now being EXHIBITED, by Messrs. Lloyd Brothers & Co., at the Auction Mart, City, from Ten to Five. Admission, 1s. each.

SIERRA LEONE.—BURFORD'S PANORAMA.—This beautiful and picturesque PANORAMA is now OPEN to the public. Admission, 1s. Open from Ten till dusk.—Leicester Square.

MR. W. S. WOODIN'S OLIO of ODDITIES, with new Costumes and various Novelties, vocal and characteristic, every Evening (Saturday excepted), at Eight. A Morning Performance every Saturday, at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls may be secured, without extra charge, at the Box-Office, POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William Street, Charing Cross. Tickets may be had at the principal Music-sellers.

ON MONDAY, June 29, Mr. W. S. Woodin will give AN IMITATION of the celebrated MADAME RISTORI.

## SCIENTIFIC

### SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES.—June 18.—J. Bruce, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Prof. Ranke was elected an Honorary Fellow, and Mr. C. Keen was elected Fellow.—Mr. J. G. Nichols exhibited a bronze statuette of a wild man.—Mr. Almack exhibited a bond given to Lady Anne Stanhope, temp. Eliz.—Mr. Farrer exhibited a number of relics from Dowkerbottom Cave, near Arncliffe.—Sir G. Musgrave contributed a sketch of a stone hatchet found near Longtown.—Mr. C. Read exhibited a deed of Henrietta Maria, conveying property in Somerset House.—The Rev. T. Hugo presented a rubbing from a Roman inscription found in London.—Mr. Morgan exhibited his entire collection of Clocks and Watches.—Mr. Ashpitel read a Memoir on Cumæ and the sepulchral antiquities lately discovered there.

The following is an abstract of the paper, read at the preceding meeting, 'On Researches in the Province of Tarapaca, Peru, and Discovery of the "Pintados," or Ancient Indian Pictography,' by W. Bollaert, Corr. Mem. University of Chile.—The author made some general observations on Peru, describing more minutely the province of Tarapaca, the centre of which is in 20° S. It seldom or ever rains in this district, consequently the country is a desert. 1. The arid, mountainous district of the coast, from 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea, containing rich silver mines; the hollows of the mountains

in particular are covered with salt and nitrate of soda,—the latter, after refining, is exported in large quantities. 2. An extensive table-land, 3,000 feet above the sea, on which is found large quantities of salt, nitrate of soda, other saline bodies, and lastly the new boracic acid mineral, which must soon become a valuable article of export. 3. The Andean region, rich in mineral matters, stretching into Bolivia. On the arid hills and mountains in the province of Tarapaca, Mr. Bollaert found these "Pintados." They are generally of large size, produced by taking away the loose dark stones from the surface of the mountain, there being a lighter ground underneath, and thus an outline of various figures is obtained. This peculiar species of Pictography was at first considered to have been done by the ancient as well as by the present Indians for amusement only,—but Mr. Bollaert's recent researches show that they are Huacas, or sacred spots, some of them being ancient Indian burial-places. I. Is called "Las Rayas." The side of a barren hill is laid as if for a garden, with a large double circle in the centre, the paths are rendered hard, apparently by the feet of people; religious ceremonies may have been performed here. II. Is composed of oblong figures. III. A large double circle, four oblong figures joined by their edges, and three more oblong spaces. IV. Irregular designs, figures of a puma, llama, and Indians. In the valley of "Pintados," in particular, are figures of Indians, circles, squares, llamas, dogs, fish, and other forms; but V. is the most interesting figure, made up of several compartments, joined by their edges. One of these compartments was found to be an ancient grave, containing the body of a female in a dress of feathers, on the head a straw helmet, and underneath the head a jar containing two small bones. Here, then, is an instance, showing that some of these "Pintados" are tombs. Until very recently, Mr. Bollaert considered them as peculiar to Tarapaca; but his friend, Mr. G. Seymour, who has just returned from Peru, gives him the particulars of a "Pintado," found near Pisco, in about 13° S. It is of colossal dimensions, being 200 yards long, the lines 10 yards broad. The form is that of a trident, the lower part having a square space, and is probably the Huaca, or grave of a chief. Sculptures on rocks are not uncommon in the New World; but the existence of the class of "Pintados," as found in Peru, are met with in England,—one is the "White Horse," near Oldbury Castle in Wilts, carved out on the slope of a hill, supposed to be a memorial of Alfred the Great's victory over the Danes at Edington; or may be even of higher antiquity, for the White Horse of the Celts is of religious origin.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—June 10.—John Lee, LL.D., V.P., in the chair.—Henry Kerl, F. W. Pettigrew, and Henry N. Scaife, Esqs., were elected Associates.—'Notes on Brasses laid before the Association,' by Dr. Lee, and 'Observations on Mr. Wills's Collection of Keys,' by Mr. Syer Cuming, were read.—Mr. Curle exhibited a knife-handle of brass, of the time of Charles the First, representing a lady and gentleman in the dress of that period.—Mr. Wright exhibited two examples of spur, formerly the property of Lord Lovat, beheaded in 1745.—Mr. Forman exhibited three bronze mirrors, two of which were Etruscan, the other Danish.—Mr. Ainslie exhibited the key carried by Lord Rochester, as Lord Chamberlain to Charles the Second.—Robert Temple, Esq., Chief Justice of Honduras, read a paper 'On Treasure Trove,' in which he contended that rings, bracelets, collars of gold, breast-plates, helmets, and swords inlaid with gold, and costly robes of silk or velvet embroidered with gold, did not come under that denomination, which applied only to money, or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion. In support of his opinion, he cited many definitions and legal opinions.—Mr. Vere Irving referred to the Scotch laws upon the subject, and the Chairman stated Blackstone's views in particular. The whole subject was referred to be reported on and printed in the *Journal*.—The Annual Congress was announced to take place in August next, at Norwich, assembling in that city on the 24th. Excursions were in course

of arrangement for Caistor Castle, Burgh Castle, Yarmouth, Lynn, Castle Rising Castle, Binham Priory and Walsingham, Barsham Hall, Thetford, Ely Cathedral, &c. Norwich and Ely Cathedrals are to be lectured upon by H. H. Burnell, Esq. and C. E. Davis, Esq. Mr. Planché superintends the sculptures and monumental effigies; Mr. W. H. Black the charters, deeds, and municipal documents; whilst the description of the Castle of Norwich and the remains of ancient edifices will be under the direction of W. C. Ewing, Esq. and Robert Fitch, Esq., of Norwich. Mr. Palmer conducts the Association over the antiquities of Great Yarmouth,—and the Earl of Albemarle presides over the whole.

STATISTICAL.—June 16.—Lord Stanley, M.P., President, in the chair.—Messrs. C. Harding, J. N. Harrington, G. Hurst, R. Lush, Q.C. and L. G. Robinson, were elected Fellows of the Society.—Mr. Newmarch read a paper 'On the Electoral Statistics of Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales, 1832-53.' Mr. Newmarch began by stating that it had been his endeavour in writing the paper to avoid political discussion, and to confine himself to the investigation of facts. In England and Wales 81 counties and divisions of counties send 159 members to parliament, having a population of 10,488,000, and 509,000 electors; and 200 boroughs with a population of 7,433,000, and a constituency of 411,000, send 335 members; or, taking counties and boroughs together, there are 920,000 electors to a population of 17,920,000. Although this appears but a small proportion of electors, yet it must be remembered that the number of males above the age of 20 was, in 1851, only 4,717,000, or deducting 142,000 (3 per cent.) for those between 20 and 21, 4,575,000 who had attained their majority. The number of houses, inhabited, uninhabited, and building, was in 1851 3,458,000, so that a system of household suffrage would not quadruple the present electoral body. From a consideration of the facts relating to poor-rate assessments, as given in the Parliamentary Paper, No. 630, 1849, obtained by Mr. Poulet Scrope, it is estimated that an extension of the 10s. franchise to counties would raise the electoral body to 990,000, and that a further extension of it to 6s. householders in cities and boroughs would raise it to 1,560,000. Two tables were exhibited in the room illustrating some of the more important facts contained in the paper. It appeared that, while the number of electors had increased throughout England and Wales generally, and particularly in the metropolis and its vicinity, and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, it had remained almost stationary in the agricultural districts; and in the south-western district, containing Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Somerset, and Wilts, the county constituency had decreased since 1837.

CHEMICAL.—June 18.—Dr. Lyon Playfair, C.B., President, in the chair.—Mr. H. W. Field was elected a Fellow.—The following papers were read:—'On a New Series of Organo-Thionic Acids,' by Mr. Hobson.—'On the State of the Air in Unventilated Apartments,' by Drs. Roscoe and Pellenkofer.—'On an Optical Test for Didymium,' by Dr. Gladstone.—'On the Action of Heat upon Gold,' by Mr. Napier.—'On a New Maximum and Minimum Thermometer,' by Mr. M'Vicar.—and 'On Thialdine,' by Dr. Hofmann.—This was the last meeting of the session.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 15.—The Lord Wensleydale, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. T. H. Huxley read a paper, 'On the Present State of Knowledge as to the Structure and Functions of Nerve.'

June 12.—Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—Prof. Faraday read a paper, 'On the Relations of Gold to Light.'—This subject was brought forward on the 13th of June of last year, and in the account of that evening, at p. 310, vol. II. of the *Proceedings* of the Royal Institution, will be found a description of some of the proofs and effects then referred to and illustrated; the following additional remarks will complete the account up to this time. The general relations of gold leaf to light

were described in the former report. Since then, pure gold leaf has been obtained through the kindness of Mr. Smirke, and the former observations verified. This was the more important in regard to the effect of heat in taking away the green colour of the transmitted light, and destroying to a large extent the power of reflexion. The temperature of boiling oil, if continued long enough, is sufficient for this effect; but a higher temperature (far short of fusion) produces it more rapidly. Whether it is the result of a mere breaking up by retraction of a corrugated film, or an allotropic change, is uncertain. Pressure restores the green colour; but it also has the like effect upon films obtained by other processes than beating. Corresponding results are produced with other metals. As before stated, films of gold may be obtained on a weak solution of the metal, by bringing an atmosphere containing vapours of phosphorus into contact with it. They are produced also when small particles of phosphorus are placed floating on such a solution; and then, as a film differing in thickness is formed, the concentric rings due to Newton's thin plates are produced. These films transmit light of various colours. When heated they become amethystine or ruby; and then when pressed, become green, just as heated gold leaf. This effect of pressure is characteristic of metallic gold, whether it is in leaf, or film, or dust. Gold wire, separated into very fine particles by the electric deflagration, produces a deposit on glass, which, being examined, either chemically or physically, proves to be pure metallic gold. This deposit transmits various coloured rays: some parts are grey, others green, or amethystine, or even a bright ruby. In order to remove any possibility of a compound of gold, as an oxide, being present, the deflagrations were made upon topaz, mica, and rock crystal, as well as glass, and also in atmospheres of carbonic acid and of hydrogen. Still the results were the same, and ruby gold appeared in one case as much as in another. Being heated, all parts of the deposit became of an amethystine or ruby colour; and by pressure these parts could be changed so as to transmit the green ray. The production of fluids, consisting of very finely divided particles of gold diffused through water, was spoken of before. These fluids may be of various colours by transmitted light from ruby to blue; the effects being produced only by diffused particles of metallic gold. If a drop of solution of phosphorus in bisulphide of carbon be put into a bottle containing a quart or more of very weak solution of gold, and the whole be agitated, the change is brought about sooner than by the process formerly described; or if a solution of phosphorus in ether be employed, very quickly indeed; so that a few hours' standing completes the action. All the preparations have the same qualities as those before described. The differently coloured fluids may have the coloured particles partially removed by filtration; and so long as the particles are kept by the filter from aggregation, they preserve their ruby or other colour unchanged, even though salt be present. If fine isinglass be soaked in water, then warmed to melt it, and one of these rich fluids be added, with agitation, a ruby jelly fluid will be obtained, which, when sufficiently concentrated and cold, supplies a tremulous jelly; and this, when dried, yields a hard ruby gelatine, which being soaked in water, becomes tremulous again, and by heat and more water yields a ruby fluid. The dry hard ruby jelly is perfectly analogous to the well-known ruby glass, though often finer in colour; and both owe the colour to particles of metallic gold. Animal membranes may in like manner have ruby particles diffused through them, and then are perfectly analogous in their action on light to the gold ruby glass, and from the same cause. When a leaf of beaten gold is held obliquely across a ray of common light, it polarizes a portion of it; and the light transmitted is polarized in the same direction as that transmitted by a bundle of thin plates of glass; the effect is produced by the heated leaf as well as by the green leaf, and does not appear to be due to any condition brought on by the heating or to internal structure. When a polarized ray is employed, and the inclined leaf held across it, the ray is affected, and a part passes the analyzer, provided the gold film is inclined in a

plane for polarization of films of gold, and also electric by the films, or some preparatory effect, it is the power obtained effect of affected by manifest a large was to acting undivided, constitute important might in size or the part of the effects is that the sopher.

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plane forming an angle of 45° with the plane of polarization. Like effects are produced by the films of gold produced from solution and phosphorus, and also by the deposited dust of gold due to the electric discharge. The same effects are produced by the other deflagrated metals so long as the dusty films are in the metallic state. As these finer preparations could be held in place only on glass or some such substance, and as glass itself had an effect, it was necessary to find a medium in which the power of the glass was nothing; and this was obtained in the bisulphide of carbon. Here the effect of gold upon a ray of light which was unaffected by the glass supporting it was rendered very manifest, not only to a single observer, but also to a large audience. The object of these investigations was to ascertain the varied powers of a substance acting upon light, when its particles were extremely divided, to the exclusion of every other change of constitution. It was hoped that some of the very important differences in the action upon the rays might in this way be referred to the relation in size or in number of the vibrations of the light and the particles of the body, and also to the distance of the latter from each other: and as many of the effects are novel in this point of view, it is hoped that they will be of service to the physical philosopher.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

THURS. Zoological, 3.—General.  
SAT. Asiatic, 2.

## FINE ARTS

*A Selection of Vases, Statues, and Busts from Terra-Cottas.* By J. M. Blashfield. (Weale.)

THIS is literally nothing more than a clever manufacturer's book of patterns. Yet such is the growing taste for Art, that it forms really an interesting and pretentious volume. To illustrate the doings of certain furnaces at Poplar, the author has rummaged the works of Montfaucon, Winckelmann, Millingen, Raoul-Rochette, Maisonneuve, Passerio, D'Hancarville, Piranesi, Tatham, Moses, Hamilton, and Englefield. The stores of the British Museum have given up their spoils to enable a Cockney to learn what vases will best adorn the entrance to Laburnum Cottage.

Mr. Blashfield stands up for terra-cotta as a man ought for the clay he was made of. Capitals, consoles, tracery, chimney-shafts, vases, lamps, and fountains are all now made of this precious red brittle earth, which after a thousand shrinkings, burnings, and dryings, seems almost eternal. Made to perfection as long ago as 500 B.C., at Cumæ and Isola, astonishing Phidias and Polygnatus with their beauty, the art faded away about the time of the last Punic war. Never since have the red vases been so graceful in outline, so light, or covered with such bold yet elegant designs. While granite crumbles, marble wastes, and metal corrodes, this vitrified earth, delicious in colour, fine in texture, true in surface, resists all time and all weathers. Like many other half-forgotten arts, this art of the potter is reviving, and the rude flower-pot is slowly changing into the Etruscan vase. Our manufacturers have learnt to burn this pottery to suit various purposes,—leaving some soft and porous, and reducing others more exposed to weather almost to glass. The largest Greek amphore are only 3 feet in diameter, but Mr. Blashfield is now burning work 15 feet in circumference, at a heat at which ordinary red pottery runs into a liquid. They are made now in one piece, the shrinking in drying is reduced to a fixed scale, and by proper heating beforehand the operation of firing is without risk. Statues, bassi-relievi, and foliage are now modelled in this material, and dried and fired without moulding and the risk of copying. Chemists, who destroy in order to create, have analyzed old pottery, and discovered its constituent parts. Coprolites and fossil bones are now mixed with the clays. It is cheaper than carved stone, and can be more highly painted than marble. It can be joined with molten lead.

Mr. Blashfield's specimens of vases reflect much credit on his taste,—the long, shallow patera, the high egg-shaped vases, with the clear, firm lips, the overlapping rims, and the branching handles, recall

the days when Phocion poured out libations or Cimón smote the bull of Neptune. There are great earthen bowls with dances of struggling nymphs and busy satyrs round them. The pedestals are leafed and scaled and corded with the firm precision and sure taste of the old Greek moulders. Others are all on a grin with comic masks, and are bossy with the jewelled grape branches. There is one from Pompeii latticed with vine leaves, the twisted branches forming the handles; on another, Amorini discuss the vintage and the wine duties. Some seem modelled from the coloured tulip cups; others from the ribbed shells of the sea-shore; some are lapped in acanthus leaves. The fountains are wonderful piles of spouting dolphins and exulting sea-gods, dominating fishmongers, and dejected fish. Full-lipped Titans, too, there are who spout from their noisy mouths against the indignant sky.

The day of terra-cotta is not yet past, though our wine-quenched ashes will no longer consent to be potted in these vases of red earth: though urns are now used only for tea and lachrymatories for scent bottles, we shall still rejoice to see in old cedar-guarded country houses the square terra-cotta flower chest for the bigonia or rhododendron. The fountains of such haunts of wealthy ease will send their silver branchings over such terra-cotta Neptunes; and terra-cotta Apollos, cased in glass, will threaten the unseen Python on our mantel-shelves.

## SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.

It has so long been our impression that old women legislated for English Art that we were surprised to hear that a new Exhibition had been started in consequence of the unjust exclusion of ladies from our Water-Color Societies. By themselves the works of female artists will be better appreciated. We only hope that this Exhibition is no result of those ridiculous, wrong-headed pretensions which have led in America to almost a war of sexes, as in the old Amazonian wars that the Greek artists loved to record.

Vegetables, cottage homes, fortune-tellers, and such small deer, not to mention many thousand babies in all stages of growth, form the chief attractions of the Exhibition. The men have glossy hair, and bodies that set anatomical laws at glorious and superb defiance. The landscapes have a worsted-work character, and every officer simpers.

Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. F. Bartholomew are the well-known names we observe in the catalogue; but we must remember that this is the first year of a new Exhibition, only projected in March last, and carried out at the risk of rivalry with older standing societies. We wish such subdivisions of Art were more numerous. The Academy were well rid of portraits painted at so much a yard, miniatures, and architectural drawings.

In the midst of this chaos of nothings stand out Mrs. Ward's *May Queen* (No. 18), and the portraits of her children,—*Mariana* (55), *Alice* and *Leslie* (56), and *Flora* (57), strong, almost masculine in their style of painting. Mrs. Bartholomew's *Fruit* (153) needs no praise. After these works, easy, fresh, firm, and sparkling, pure in colour and well chosen and original in subject, stand the sketches by Mrs. E. Murray, the wife of the British Consul of Teneriffe, who recalls Fripp and Topham in precision and vivacity of touch. Her best piece of work is *Dolores's Ring, The Gipsy Dancer of Seville* (254), the most smart, fantastic piece of dancing ever put on paper, toe and castanet working in perfect harmony, and the great black eyes all the time slaying their thousands of hearts. The *Teneriffe Market Girl* (131) is full of a timid grace. As she stands holding the grapes in her hand, with the purple pile at her side, she reminds us of Corporal Trim's poor negro girl, who brushed away the flies softly so as not to kill them. His *Majesty King Otho* (134) is out of all proportions, even for a king, who is not, of course, bound by common laws. Otho looks a graceful tailor in his embroidered gowns and full white Albanian tunic. *Signor Coletti, his Prime Minister* (184), looks a crafty old barbarian, standing half shyly to be drawn. The *View of Funchal* (200) is curious from the curious little spiked blue caps that the peasants

and vine-dressers wear. About all Mrs. Murray does there is a peculiar charm of bright foreign air, and a simple beauty that deserves more ambitious employment than amateur sketching, however clever.

Mrs. F. Stoddart's *Glen Mark, Forfarshire* (44) and *Bridge at Festiniog* (64) are commendable specimens of landscape art. In the first, the purple distance is of a merino colour, quite millinery and artificial. The ripple of the trees and the other *et cetera* are of a decided merit.—Mrs. Harrison's *Roses* (67) and *Primroses* (96) are well painted, but rather twisty and confused, both in tint and outline.

Mrs. M'Ian's *Highland Emigrants* (35) is exactly in the manner of her late husband, quite as good, equally imaginative, and quite as national, though rather heavy in colour and execution. The emigrant boat is putting off. There is the cradled child, the young parents, the veterans of Abercrombie and Wellington, who are leaving the burying-place of their tribe. The piper plays 'I shall return never, never; I shall return to Lochaber no more.'

Miss Blundell's *Hope in Death* (52), though crudely painted, is animated by a deep religious and poetic feeling. It expresses the hope of sunset,—the poet having worn out the hope of day-break.—There is all the interest of truth about Miss Bradstreet's Eastern sketches—*Bedouin Bivouac* (38), &c. The figures are very small, but full of a certain delicate strength.—*The Remains of a Gateway at Dandelion, near Margate* (72), by Miss Tunbridge, is most delicately painted, with a great sense of local colour and infinite labour.—*The Scene on the Coast of Ayrshire* (80), by Mrs. Blackburn, though hard and rather vulgar in manner, is curious from the strange Pre-Raphaelite character of the landscape—the wild field washed by the sea that beats on the furrows; the gulls and crows wheeling round the head of the ploughman and his tramping team.—Miss Kirby's *Italian Peasant* (191) is a well-drawn head, with a beautiful sentiment struggling in the eyes.—Miss Blake's *Schloss* (206) is a picturesque old fortress, well drawn, but rather timidly; for rock-work and masses of architecture need strong hearts and hands, or they overcome the artist.

To the Sculpture, Mrs. Thornycroft is the chief contributor. She sends her well-known works—*The Skipping Girl* (348), *The Queen* (345), and *Autumn* (347).—Miss Gann sends a few flowers, cleverly shaped out of water-plants.—But the most remarkable work for a lady is *The Last Struggle* (386), by Mrs. J. M. Fielder. The struggle is between two wild horses, who writhe, and jerk out, and lash, and rage,—one crouching and tearing the throat of the other, which is on its back. The animals are well proportioned and full of fire and force. There is energy in the wrestle of their limbs, and truth in every muscle.—Some copies of the Old Masters—some so-so and others not so—make up an Exhibition, which will improve, we feel sure, in other years.

## FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THE fluctuating and varying character of this collection of Gallic pictures, which is perpetually at an ebb and flow, demands a second notice at our hands, to keep our readers up to the level of what is going on. The plan of constantly altering the position of the pictures, so that to-day he who is on the line to-morrow gets elevated as high as Haman, though unquestionably stoically just, is very confusing, because the Catalogue cannot keep pace with these changes, and becomes a snare instead of a guide.

Already, a powerfully dramatic picture by M. Gerome, *The Morning after the Masquerade*, has been withdrawn, and we must not delay to notice the ghastly contrast of the dying Scaramouch, the pallor of death striking up through the artificial bloom of his paint, or the fussy fear and selfish haste of his adversary, who, seeing the wound he has inflicted is fatal, buttons up to hurry to his *flaccie*, aided by a shivering Harlequin (for the scene is a snow-covered wood) and some half-starved jaded revellers.

Mlle. Rosa Bonheur's new picture, almost the last shifted from her easel, represents *Bourricots*

crossing the Pyrenees by the Ape Mountain, on the Road from Jaca to Urdos (12A). In strength and truth to nature it almost equals the great picture of 'The Horse Fair,' though it has no white star to blaze out of its sombreness, and is smaller and less ambitious in size. The ease and aplomb of it, the intensity, the vital force, is that of Velasquez grown more refined and poetical. The scene is peculiarly stirring and vivacious, without flippancy or affectation, but with a soldier's energy and a picturesqueness felt and not invented. Over a sloping road, grooved with deep brown ruts between broad turf ridges, jostle along a troop of some thirty mules, led by one with a collar of bells and a netted housing of red, blue, and yellow knotted tassels. In all aspects of foreshortening, these sagacious hybrids of Spain pour down tumultuously on you, some with tufted ornaments on their heads, some with tight-packed saddle-bags, till you almost instinctively draw back for fear of being run over and trodden under foot. To the right of this ambling and cautiously treading troop, stretches away a waste track, rough with stones; and behind, against a rather raw blue sky, rises the sharp Pyrenean peaks, so well known to exiles, prisoners, contrabandists and Zingari, spotted here and there with patches of thin-crust half-thawed snow, and filmed with a thin yellow mist. In front, like Hun chieftains descending on the Lowlands of Lombardy, or Moors preparing to swoop on France, stride two rough Spanish muleteers, their hard brown faces twisted into a look of careless defiance of douanier, tempest, flood, and thief—a sullen sort of self-like patience, easily roused to fierceness, and knowing no pleasure but wine or rest—stride and ride before their motley cavalry. Their naked feet and rude bandaged legs remind us of Anglo-Saxon days. One gallows-bird mopes along moodily, thinking of dangers and profits; the other shouts out a scrap of a ribald song, to set the mountain echoes flying. Several passages of the background disclose the highest genius for landscape in Middle. Rosa Bonheur.

The two versatile M. Biard, who exults in sea scenes, Arctic scenes, comic Parisian sketches, and nymph life, contributes now a rather impudent portrait in an unpleasant attitude, of *Madame la Comtesse P. de C.* (6A), strongly painted in the low, livid tone peculiar to the gay people who supply the world with dances, made flowers, and Perigord pics.—M. Plassan, with a delicious finish as perfect but less ostentatious than the old Dutch school, has a pretty little picture called, "*Your Breakfast, Madam*," (137),—the red and white satin dresses are put in with delicious ease and certainty of effect—the gloss and glow and echoing reflections all there. The face wears that side-long, pining look with which our sentimental neighbours delight to imply love.—M. Schlesinger's *Burnous* (144B) is merely a pretty young lady's head dressed in the Arab's hood, ready for the chill of Opera lobbies.—*The Cradle* (144A) is one of those voluptuous pieces of nursery life which prove that even French childhood is a thing of attitudes. Is not even one-year-old innocent in France!—M. Palizzi's *Game of Morra* (129) is a picturesque group of Italian shepherds, intent on the expanding fingers of the earnest players. The avarice, anxiety, and expectation are well expressed.—M. Monfallet practises in M. Plassan's region of Art. His *Walk in the Park* (119B) and *Discussion* (119C) are pleasant trifles, with the red parasol and yellow gown, and the gossiping figures under the stone Cupid in the Louis-Quinze park.—M. Le Poittevin is wonderfully rugged and picturesque in his *Fisherman's Rest* (110), though we prefer to see him in action. The red and blue old fisherman sitting on the pier staring rigidly at the flickering sea, while the children play with the hooks and corks, is pretty in sentiment, though it smells rather of the manufactory.—M. Baccani's *Souvenir d'Italie* (1C) is a clever incident of modern Italian life. A peasant coming home from work, along one of those dusty, dreary vineyard walls that suburb Rome, beside a door through which you see the deep blue sky, scrawls the dangerous words "*Viva l'Italia*." Perhaps some angry eye watches him from behind a fig-tree or an olive-trunk, and to-night it will be, make ready, *present*, FIRE—a leap, a groan, and death.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—A meeting of the Arundel Society was held on Thursday, when Mr. Layard discoursed on the copies made by him, and coloured by Mrs. H. Burr, of various Early Italian frescoes. His discourse was full of story and adventure. We give two or three examples from the *Times* report:—"At Borgo San Sepolcro, Mr. Layard found some of the finest frescoes of Pietro della Francesca, lauded by Vasari 'as too beautiful and too excellent for the time,' from which Raphael acquired his finest ideas of chiar-oscuro, in a room now filled with pledges of the Monte di Pietà of the district. To this room there were five keys, one for each director of the Monte di Pietà, and these five gentlemen happening to be at loggerheads, it may be conceived that some diplomacy was necessary to obtain the five keys. And then there was the room to clear of corn, wool, cloth, oil-jars, and lamps, and then, the windows having been bricked up, candles had to be brought in, till at length was discovered, traced, and recorded in a faithful drawing, one of the most impressive representations of Our Lord's Resurrection." Again, to show how rapidly these precious works of early Art are perishing in Italy of neglect:—"Mr. Layard described how when, by Mr. Kirkup's efforts, the contemporary portrait of Dante, by Giotto, was brought to light on the wall of the Bargello, at Florence, it was discovered that a nail had been driven right into the eye of the poet. So the Grand Duke employed a painter to paint in a new eye; and then the old face was repainted to harmonize it with the new eye; and then, as the red of Dante's hood and green of his dress were the colours of Italian unity, the obnoxious tricolour was replaced by a harmless chocolate." Again, we read:—"Mr. Layard found the Chapel of St. Cecilia, at Bologna, used as a cavalry stable, and the frescoes of Francia and Costa destroyed as high as the soldiers could reach. One of the finest frescoes of Fra Bartolommeo is in a cart-shed at Florence. This Mr. Layard found full of water, and was obliged to extemporize a drain before he could begin his work. At Spello are the masterpieces of Pinturicchio, the contemporary of Perugino and friend of Raphael. Of these frescoes, the audience were enabled to form some idea from the tracing on the wall of Jesus disputing with the Doctors, than which we know nothing of more modest grace and divine calm. A few more winter rains will have obliterated this lovely image from the wall. At Cagli, in Urbino, is the finest fresco of Giovanni Santi, the father of Raphael, representing a Madonna and Saints, in which the portrait of the young Raphael himself is introduced as one of the angels. This fresco is in danger of the bodily destruction which has actually befallen another, also by Giovanni Santi, in the same chapel." The whole discourse ought to be published in illustration of the frescoes.

Statues of Galileo and Newton, by Mr. Munro, and of Bacon, by Mr. Woolner, presented by Her Majesty, and a statue of Hippocrates, by Mr. Munro, presented by Mr. Ruskin, are temporarily exhibited at the new Museum in Oxford.

From the collection of pictures of the late General Sir Henry Cumming, disposed of last Saturday at Messrs. Christie & Manson's, we select the following specimens.—Salvator Rosa—a Grand Landscape, with a bridge across a river and figures. This and the succeeding works were brought from the Palazzo Niccolini, at Florence, in 1818, during the minority of the Marchese Niccolini. They were painted expressly for the palace.—Salvator Rosa—a grand, romantic Bay Scene, the companion, 170 guineas.—Rubens—The Holy Family: the Virgin in a red dress, with the Infant in her lap, St. John playing with a lamb. This picture is mentioned in the *Bellezze di Firenze*. 50 guineas.—The following four pictures, by Penny Williams, the property of the late Mrs. Huskisson, were sold the same day:—A View among the Mountains of the Abruzzi, with figures, 37 guineas.—A View near the Bay of Mola—Vintage Scene, 36 guineas.—The Shrine, 52 guineas.—and The Ferry, the *chef-d'œuvre* of the artist, 152 guineas.—Also, some fine specimens of ancient and modern sculpture:—a beautiful antique-marble Bust of Homer, 26l. 10s.—A Group of a Goat and Kid, in marble, from the antique original

in the Vatican, 20l.—Gibson, R.A., Bust of a Nymph, in marble, 50 guineas.—R. H. Wyatt, a similar Bust, 30 guineas.—B. Spence, another ditto, 22 guineas.—R. Wyatt, a life-size marble statue of a Nymph seated, with a kid at her side, 230l. (Agnew.)

Some original photographs of Bolton Abbey, that Wordsworth re-consecrated, with the Wharfe, and the Parks of London—all taken, without permission, from Nature, by Mr. Fenton—are now on exhibition at Messrs. Colnaghi's, together with some excellent specimens of the curious art of photo-galvanography, for which the inventor, Herr Pretsch, obtained the Emperor of Austria's gold medal and the silver medal of our own Royal Society. We delight to record the triumphs of an art by which engraving is brought home to the poor man, and Nature, which he cannot go out to see, comes home to him. Thus taught to look at Nature, and interested by these her happiest moments eternalized for his amusement, he will go out again, if only to Richmond or Kew, and find that he has entered a new world; while his boy will discover, to his amazement, that the real site of Paradise was Jones's garden, next door.

According to the German journals, Moritz Retzsch, the painter, died on the 11th of June, at Hofförsnitz, near Dresden, at the advanced age of seventy-seven. His outlines to Shakespeare's works, Goethe's 'Faust,' Schiller's 'Song of the Bell,' and other poems, have made his name popular in this country.

The Westphalian sculptor, Herr Achtermann, has almost completed, in Carrara marble, his large group of the Descent from the Cross, which is to adorn, in the Domkirche at Münster, the tomb of the late Archbishop of Cologne, Clemens August von Drosche-Vischering.

Signor Carnana—a well-known historical painter at Valetta, Malta,—uses, with success, slate slabs, instead of wood-blocks, for the purpose of linear engravings. The most delicate lines, it is said, can be reproduced by this medium in the clearest possible way, and offer a much greater power of resistance to the effects of the printing-press than common woodcuts.

An Italian Correspondent sends us some notes on a new process for the manufacture of artificial marbles, invented by the Marchesi Campana. He says, "The Fabri is at San Giovanni, en route to Portici. In a large chamber, I found specimens of various species of the marble worked into tables, vases, pedestals, and cornices. Porphyry, rosso antico, giallo antico, brocatello, and other marbles, were there, so the eye declared; and neither myself nor my friends could have distinguished between them and the real marbles. They were marked by the same 'ring' on striking them, by the same appearance in the internal formation, and by the same high polish on the surface. In fact, we were witnesses of the mode of polishing adopted, which resembled exactly that used for marbles, that is to say, pumice-stone and water in the first instance, and a hard, cross-grained stone, here called 'lavagna,' after. Adjoining the fabric, we were shown the roof of a house which had been covered with this material, and had resisted the heat of two summers and the cold and frost of two winters; yet not the slightest impression had been made by either. On the terrace surrounding the house were some loose bits of the marble plaster which had been thrown there, and which, on being examined, presented a flakey appearance, sparkled as fragments of white marble do, and crumbled in my hands. I was not allowed to carry off a piece. After making these observations, I conversed freely with the Directors, who were disposed to give full information as to the results of this wonderful discovery. As yet only two fabrics exist—one in Rome and the other in Naples. In London, an imitation has been attempted; but it is limited in its range, not embracing any other varieties than porphyry, giallo antico, and rosso antico, and it is nothing more than a plaster laid over a hard stone, such as lavagna, whereas the Marmoridea is one solid substance. 'Has it been applied to statuary?' I asked.—'Yes, and the Apollo Belvidere had been recently formed of it—a statue which was not an approximation to a likeness, but which was the express image.' It

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had been submitted to the observation of the Pope and other eminent persons, who had expressed their high satisfaction with it. The pavement of the Church of St. Chrysomelo, which was very much out of repair, has been beautifully restored with this material, and applications are being made from all quarters for ornaments of it for public and private edifices. The ex-Queen Maria Christina has recently given some extensive orders for works of the Marmoriden, and the Empress of Russia has been so pleased with it as to permit a project to be submitted to her for the execution of the Laocoon and other statues, which will, in all probability, be executed for Her Majesty. At the same time, a conditional order has been given for lining the walls of the New Cathedral at Moscow, 14 feet deep, with this material, with a cornice inlaid with imitations of the Byzantine. When I say conditional, it depends on a calculation of the expense, which will be very much increased by the carriage to so great a distance. With this great disadvantage, however, the estimated expense is one-third of what would be the expense of marble, and, leaving carriage out of the question, the expense of the artificial is about one-eleventh of the real marble. Hitherto, the application of the Marmoriden, both in Rome and Naples, has been most successful; and the opinion of all who have seen it is one and the same. Should a longer experience confirm all that we have heard and seen, there can be no doubt but that the material is destined to work a great revolution in Art. There is one observation which I have omitted, which is, that besides its vast variety of applications and its power of reproducing exact copies of our most splendid specimens of statuary, it can create marbles which are now no longer to be found."

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

**MUSICAL UNION.—DIRECTOR'S GRAND MATINÉE.**—Willis's Rooms, June 30.—Madame Schumann, Mdle. Staudach, M.M. Sivori, Goffrie, Blagrove, Piatti, Bottesini, &c., Vocalist, Herr Von der Osten, are engaged. Programme:—Quartet in F, No. 2, Haydn; Sextet; Sonata, Beethoven; Grand Septet, Hummel. Solos: Pianoforte, Double Bass, &c. Adelaide, and Persian Songs, &c.—Tickets to be had of Cramer & Co., Chappell & Co., and Olivier. The concert will begin at 7½. Free admissions granted at this Matinée. J. ELLA, Director.

**MADAME BASSANO AND HERR WILHELM KUHE** have the honour to announce that their **GRAND ANNUAL MOBILE CONCERT** will take place at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover Square, on MONDAY NEXT, June 29, to commence at two o'clock precisely, assisted by the following eminent Artists:—Messrs Clara Novello, Bassano, Mesent, and Weststrand; Messrs. Reichardt, Jules Lefort, F. Lablache, Frank Bodda, and Sims Reeves; Deichmann, Piatti, Engel, and Kuhe. Conductors, M.M. Benedict and Francesco Berger.—Numbered Seats, 10s. each; Tickets, 10s. 6d. each; to be had of Madame Bassano, 79, Berners Street, Oxford Street; of Herr Kuhe, 12, Bentinck Street, Manchester Square; and of all the principal Musicians.

**MR. W. G. CUSINS'S SECOND AND LAST MATINÉE MUSICAL** will commence at Three o'clock, at Willis's Rooms, on MONDAY NEXT, June 29.—Artists: Madame Clara Novello, M.M. Redfern, Weiss, Romézy, R. Blagrove, Piatti, Howell, R. Pratzen, Nicholson, &c. Harper, Harold Thomas, and W. G. Cusins.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Family Tickets, to admit Three, 12 1/2s.; Tickets, 7s. each.

**MISS ELLEN DAY** begs to announce that her **MATINÉE MUSICALE** will take place at Willis's Rooms, on SATURDAY, July 4, under the patronage of the Duchess of Bedford, the Marchioness of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Durham, Lady Caroline Barrington, Lord Clarence Paget, and the Rev. Sir F. A. G. Ouseley, Bart. Vocalists: Madame F. Lablache, Mr. Benson, and Signor F. Lablache. Instrumentalists: Herr Ernst, Messrs. J. Day, H. Chipp, Vogel Gunniss, Cusins, and Signor Bottesini. To commence at half-past Two.—Stalls, Half-a-guinea each; Unnumbered Seats, 7s.; to be had at Cramer & Beale's, Regent Street; and of Miss Ellen Day, 30, Cambridge Street, Eccleston Square, S.W.

**HANDEL FESTIVAL.**—Claiming for Handel the place of monarch among the monarchs of music,—assuming that 'Israel in Egypt' is its composer's most gigantic work,—and that the execution of it yesterday week, in many details and in the general magnificence of its scale and surroundings, transcended any performance on record,—we arrive at a conclusion which places the third day of the Sydenham Festival near, if not upon, the topmost pinnacle of distinction among musical solemnities. Throughout this meeting, remarkable for the conditions and conjunctions not to be foreseen which it embraced, nothing has been more remarkable than the progress of excellence in the performances, attesting the liberal and far-sighted wisdom of every musical arrangement and combination, and the strength of the superintending hand by whom all the scattered forces were bound together and led onward. Could three rehearsals instead of one have been managed, so that each of the Oratorios performed had been

gone through, a result almost faultless would have been obtained. It will be worth while to try for something of the kind at the next grand gathering which may take place in the nave at Sydenham—the one projected for the centenary Handel performances of 1859.

The most elaborate and stupendous of choral Oratorios had naturally been reserved for the last day of the Handel Festival. Not merely the fame of Monday and Wednesday's successes, but the grandeur of 'Israel' itself had drawn together the most numerous audience ever assembled at a musical celebration in this country—fifteen thousand persons or thereabouts. Brighter the June sun could hardly have shone, nor could any spectacle more brilliant be imagined than the aspect of the Palace, crowded with its cheerful, animated audience,—and while every group of five hundred had its own special experiences and impressions to contribute to the story of the music and the meeting, referable to its own position, eastward or westward, below or aloft,—there was none, we dare to aver, by whom the general impression of participation in a Festival of Art, stupendous and striking beyond all precedent, was not shared, or that did not contribute to the peals of applause which rolled through the building again and again, while the glories of the master-work were being unfolded and after the last sounds of the closing chorus, 'The Lord shall reign for ever and ever,' had died away!

To enter into a detail of this noble performance point by point is not needful. Owing to the division of the chorus into two choirs there was to be felt in some of the numbers that swaying rather than vacillation which we noticed in portions of 'The Messiah,' hardly at all in 'Judah.' But it is not one of the least distinctive features of this experimental meeting that this uncertainty would be described as occurring in a different place by every different block of listeners. 'The Hailstone Chorus' was *encored*,—but the 'Darkness which might be felt' was more remarkable as a feat of execution, the very great difficulty of the movement considered. The perfect tune in which this was sung by so vast a number of voices must be especially commemorated. The gentler chorus, 'But as for his people,' was delicious in the serenity of its flow and the sweetness of the volume of sound. Eminently noticeable, too, was the execution of the chorus 'And with the blast,' which, with all its power, is perhaps the most delicate and poetical of the entire descriptive series,—and the close of it one of the freshest and most sublime of even Handel's closes.† More remarkable still, because the composition is more difficult, was the perfection of the opening of 'The people shall hear,' and the excellent tune maintained in the ascending passages to the very last. Towards the close of this chorus, however, the power of the organ might have been judiciously mitigated.

Such were a few of the most salient points of a series of concerted performances from first to last remarkable. A few words are still to be added in continuation of the eulogy given last week to Mesdames Novello and Rudersdorff and Miss Dolby for the manner in which they filled their respective solo parts. Madame Novello's 'Miriam' solo was excellent. Mr. Sims Reeves, as before, deserves a separate line to himself for his brilliant and forcible delivery of the *bravura*, 'The enemy said,' which called forth an *encore* so vehement as not to be resisted. It is gratifying to record that the English solo artists sustained the difficult duties of such an

† While every one has dwelt on the majesty of line and the pompous sonority of the master, his variety in points where poorer men are most apt to be monotonous has not been sufficiently appreciated. Compare, for instance, not merely as pieces of colouring, but as examples of picturesque harmony, the treatment of the words 'And the depths were congealed in the heart of the sea' in this chorus with the winding up of 'He spake the word,'—and both these, again, with such an admirable piece of novelty as the bass pedal on the upper *re* in the chorus, 'Sion now her head shall raise' ('Judah Maccabeus'). By one of Handel's most recent admirers, however, do we fancy this excellence, on which we are commenting may have been rated at its proper value. We allude to Mendelssohn, who bestowed a care and research on the final portions of his choral movements, which we do not always find in even Mozart and Beethoven. Those desirous of instances illustrative of variety may compare the close of the first part of 'Elijah' with the heavenly termination of the chorus 'He watching over Israel' in the same Oratorio.

important occasion as this with so much vocal power, musical skill, and thorough knowledge of the music to be performed as to make them amount to a well-proportioned attraction in circumstances under which it might have been naturally expected that the best thing to be looked for was a feeble and ineffective correctness.

To conclude: these three mornings of music will not be forgotten by any who were present at Sydenham. It is impossible that the next meeting, if it take place under the same auspices, will not show advance in some details. The *Stered Harmonic Society* goes on from strength to strength, because it has proved itself not contented with half-successes, neither unable to profit by experience,—and the same be said more emphatically still of its conductor. The remembrance of the Festival of 1857 will act as a spur, not merely to those who prepare, but also to those who expect, the meeting of 1859. Meanwhile, should the latter by unforeseen chance fail to take place, it may be recorded that Handel was honoured in the country he loved and for which he laboured, ninety-eight years after his decease, as no King in Music was ever honoured before him.

**CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.**—The further the season advances, and the more difficult it becomes to collect audiences willing to abide crowd and pressure in small rooms when the thermometer is at dog-star heat,—the more distracting and various are the temptations to dancing teas, afternoon breakfasts, gipsy-parties, white-bait banquets, &c.,—the more important are our Concerts in number. The success of the speculators, however, and the enjoyment of the audiences, may in too many instances be described as standing at zero; and that the patience of readers may not fall to the same level, the discreet chronicler will be as brief in his record as is consistent with justice.

Among the entertainments which we must pass with mere enumeration are those of *Signori Guglielmi and Andreoli*, of *Madame Anichini*, of *Herr Jansa*, of *Herr Feri Kletzer*, of *Madame Henrie* and *Miss Stevenson*, of *M. Blumenthal* and *M. Lefort*,—each of which, it may be safely predicated, was aimed at a private audience of friends and patrons rather than a general public.—We must also satisfy ourselves with a simple announcement of *Mr. Benedict's* second 'Festival,' at which the one *encore* of the day was carried off by the new tenor, M. Bélart,—of *Mr. Hullah's* last Concert for the season, a miscellaneous one, at *St. Martin's Hall*,—of a first Concert given by the *New Vocal Union*,—of the resumption at the Crystal Palace of the Opera Concerts,—and of the more gigantic than creditable musical doings at the *Surrey Gardens*,—since an entertainment or two claim a notice more in detail.

Something very choice in the way of music was furnished by *M. Halle's* second *Recital*,—which comprised specimens by Beethoven, Bach (the 'Fantaisie Chromatique' and a Fugue), Clementi, Heller, and Chopin (the incomparable Study in *c* sharp minor being among the compositions of the last-named master selected).—*M. Halle* was playing on Monday like one over whose intelligence and unimpeachable execution the fatigue of 'the season' has no power; and was never heard in greater force or finer finish.

On Monday evening, 'Ruth'—an oratorio by Mr. Forbes—was performed. The disadvantage under which any such performance in London must have been heard at the time present need not be dwelt on. It amounts, however, to a reason why considerate persons should wait for a second opportunity ere they attempt to analyze a work of talent, carefully considered and completed, such as the oratorio seemed to be.—The execution would have been commended as excellent for a first performance twenty years ago. The solo singers were, Madame Novello, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Benson and Lawler.

Tuesday's meeting of the *Musical Union* was full of interest, and did its part in making the public better acquainted with M. Rubinstein, both as a pianist and as a composer. We are increasingly struck with the manly command of his instrument displayed by this remarkable artist, having met with nothing analogous for force and rapidity since the appearance of Dr. List; while it seems

to us that in steadiness and sharpness of accent, and of rhythm, the Russian pianist even exceeds the Hungarian one. His playing of the first and last movements of Mendelssohn's second Piano-forte Trio will not be forgotten by those who heard its precision and its wondrous animation. The early Sonata of Piano-forte, with violoncello, which also M. Rubinstein played, will increase his reputation as a composer. We know not better how to describe this music than as indicating, if not completely expressing, individuality. M. Rubinstein seems to affect large and stately phrases—to study contrast and climax, effected by honesty in construction—to seek for that which must please as well as that which may astound. The *Allegretto* of this Sonata—a sort of *Siciliana* in D minor—is new and naïf. The *Andante* is its finest movement; but its first subject too closely resembles that which opens Beethoven's stringed Quintett in C major. The third leading phrase, which arrives at a subsequent part of the movement, is as new as the first is the reverse. Lastly, as a piece of show piano-work, it is long since we have heard anything so seizing as M. Rubinstein's playing of the Turkish March from Beethoven's 'Ruins of Athens,' transcribed (as the phrase runs) by himself, and executed with a spirit and power over climax which are irresistible. Tuesday's was announced to be M. Rubinstein's last appearance this season; but that he is among the few moderns of whom the world of those who love the music will hear more, we are convinced. There is no "putting out" anything so brilliant as his executive genius,—no "putting down" anything so strongly and so soundly based as his evident determination to achieve distinction as a composer.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—"A new tenor dropped from the clouds.—Can such a pleasant wonder be!" may any one well ask who knows how desperately beaten are the highways and byways of operatic Europe by managers in search of a G or an A, if they be too modest to cherish any dream of discovering that *roc's egg*, a new chest C!—Such a pleasant wonder, we believe, can be,—after having, on Tuesday night, witnessed the appearance of M. Bélart, in 'La Sonnambula,' and enjoyed his success all the more because it had been unheralded by any flattering rumour. He is not a complete artist,—but one of the most promising and peculiar singers we have heard for many a day. His practice, it was told us in the theatre, has been principally in the Spanish and Portuguese opera-houses.—He is a Spaniard by birth; and there is something wild and untutored in his proceedings, which will make his best friend be the severest master, who encourages him to polish scale and *soffeggio*,—and especially to labour at the "pons asinorum" for singers, the junction of chest voice with *falsetto*. This is more than ordinarily necessary for M. Bélart, since the register of his natural voice seems a tone lower than that of most tenors, and does not rise above G sharp (as the diatonic is), or A at the very utmost. The organ is not a strong one, so much as sympathetic. There is the "sun" in every note of it,—set forth by an attractive firmness in phrasing, a warmth of delivery, and an executive facility, which, as we have said, stand in need of regulation. Add to these a light step, a figure not ungraceful, and an unembarrassed and earnest demeanour on the stage, and more than enough reasons are given for our auguring well from M. Bélart, and watching his performances with interest.—On the evening of his appearance, Madame Alboni sang the part of *Amina* so consummately, with so much feeling as well as finish, as to make us forget that it is one of those rendered all but inaccessible to her as an actress by nature.—We have never heard her in such high perfection—we have too seldom heard any one else so perfect.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Let the critics talk of 'Fazio' as they will,—these animadverting on the violent nature of the story and the impossible and repulsive jealousy of its heroine,—those decrying its diction as a cento of phrases in the antique style, with more of the semblance than the living spirit

of poetry in them,—the play is still on the stage some forty years after its birth, and after the original Bianca has vanished from the scene,—and is still a tragedy having something in it attractive enough to tempt an actress, with the whole European repertory at her feet, to add it to her list. This is a fact not to be gainsaid. We imagine it would be difficult in the annals of drama to match the honour done to Dr. Milman on Wednesday evening:—an honour almost surpassing in its brilliancy, thanks to the genius of the Italian lady, who undertook to present in a strange language the creation of a living dramatist in its birthplace, and in the presence of its parent. So thoroughly have the agreements and disagreements of authors, actors, and censors with regard to the plot and the heroine of 'Fazio' been canvassed, that there is nothing left to do, save to signalize Madame Ristori's entire triumph, from first to last, in the part—the most arduous in its demands on her physical power which we have till now seen her attempt. Her inventive variety was never displayed in greater profusion than throughout the last three acts of the tragedy. Her appearance in the court,—the instant revulsion of feeling, when the irrevocable consequences of her jealousy break upon her, as it were with the stroke of a thunderbolt,—her wild appeals for mercy,—her last abasement, when she supplicates her loathed rival *Aldabella* to intercede, were wrought out with a wild, hasty, breathless passion, taking forms and gestures and expressions for which none of Madame Ristori's other presentations of tragic sorrow had prepared us. Awful, too, was the haggard quietness of her misery during the earlier part of the prison-scene—a pause before the last tremendous outbreak of despair at the moment when the man she has murdered is torn from her arms. The display of this—of wretched, reckless agony—prohibited to follow, unable to remain—the wild eyes, the dishevelled hair—the form, staggering and struggling under the burden of desperate and present torture—the hoarse, penetrating cries, are among the most tremendous and haunting apparitions that the stage has ever known. Then the gloomy, lurid, sinister look of madness that takes its place on those tear-worn features is a study for the finest master of expression. Such a storm of emotions—so intense, so changeable, so terrible, and yet so free from repulsive horror—was not among our conceptions of what is possible, even to Madame Ristori. Her Bianca has raised her as a mimic artist even higher than any of her former series of personations,—and we write not merely haunted by glances and gestures which defy analysis and render the recorder liable to the charge of exaggeration and bombast in the attempt to give some permanence to his impressions, but with the storm ringing in our ears of applause torn out of an audience habitually undemonstrative. The above is but a hasty sketch; it is possible, however, that under the circumstances of peculiar interest attaching themselves to the representation, we may offer another day a more detailed account of the marvels wrought by Madame Ristori in Signor Dall'Ongaro's version of Dr. Milman's tragedy. A line, meanwhile, must be added in praise of the manner in which Bianca was supported by Signor Vitaliani as Fazio, and foiled by Signora Ferroni as Aldabella.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—Anecdotes concerning the capacity of *gourmand* and *gourmet* to enjoy and to continue at table are many and whimsical, but we do not remember to have ever heard that the most hungry man belonging to the race of *Heliogabalus*, or the most exquisite feeder for whom the chef at the *Restaurant Philippe*, "tempered dulcet creams," could be tempted, while dinner was in full flow, to speculate with any lively excitement on the dishes of the supper, which was to be served a couple of hours later. Yet the lovers of opera, at this busy moment, are under invitations analogous to those spoken of,—since, behold! six weeks ere "the season" ends, when new tenors are coming out *here*, and new *soprani* trying their fortune *there*,—when Mr. Lumley and Mr. Gye are respectively credited with having still "*aces*" in hand, with which the trick is to be won—here comes

the prospectus of a subscription Comic Italian Opera, projected to be given at the *St. James's Theatre*, to enliven "persons of quality" who may pass the winter in London. This is to commence on the 16th of November:—to give six performances a week, with a double company of artists (*quere*, orchestra and chorus), during three months. The list of operas from among which "the Direction will select and reproduce in London the most famous and popular, besides the ancient repertory," runs as follows:—'Il Colomella,' 'Crispino e la Comare,' 'Il Barraio di Preston,' 'Don Checco,' 'Pipelet,' 'Don Bucefalo,' 'Don Procopio,' 'I Monetarii Falsi,' 'Tutti in Maschera,' 'Amori e Trappole,' 'Le Convenienze Teatrali,' 'Don Desiderio Disperato,' 'Chi dura Vince,' 'Le Prigioni d'Edinburgo,' 'Chiara di Rosenberg,' 'Il Campanello,' 'La Betly,' 'Olivio e Pasquale,' 'L'Aio in Imbarazzo,' 'Il Domino Nero,' 'La Morta a Napoli,' 'La Dama e il Zoccolo,' 'Precanzione,' 'Scaramuccia,' 'Eran due ed or son tre,' 'Il Ventaglio,' by Donizetti, Ricci, Fioravanti, Cagnoni, De Giosa, Nini, Defferrari, Rossi, Raimondi. The company announced as already engaged consists of Mesdames Fumagalli, Vascetti, Luigia Tamburini, —MM. Daniele, Serazzi, Bartolucci, Fumagalli, Ciampi, Casciello, Castelli. In addition to these, we are promised in print "a comprimario, a second tenor comprimario, a second bass, a seconda donna, of distinguished merit." All this bears a charming and cheerful promise of novelty, and a winter opera would be welcome; but why should this be second-rate Italian—wherefore not French?—wherefore (most of all) not English? Art and entertainment are of no country, we know, and emphatically is the fact proved this week, when a great actress has presented in London an Italian version of an English tragedy—when we see the daughter of an Irish composer, strong enough to try her strength against by-gone Persians and Linds who may come back, as *Lucia*,—when a Spanish tenor (may he ripen into another Garcia!) is appearing with honour due,—when a French mezzo-soprano (we mean Mdle. Artot) can hold her ground against any and every new comer. Art is of no country, as was proved last week by the most glorious music-meeting which Europe has ever seen, in which English singers and players, under an Italian general, made

The many rend the skies with loud applause, in memory of the great German-Italian Englishman, who happens to have been "king of kings and lord of lords" among musical composers! But every country has its art; and the further we advance, and the more widely we have means of comparing, the more are we disposed to fret against the perversity which postpones the possibility and the popularity of an English opera. Thus, while we hope to be free, and fresh to acknowledge every good thing that the musical theatrical supper of the year 1857 may present, whether the same be composer, singer, or actor, we must once again press on *somebody*, fashionable or unfashionable, financier or artist,—the fact that English Opera could be now established, if it might be,—and that it *should* be done, if only for the purpose of "righting ourselves" among the musical nations of Europe.

#### MISCELLANEA

The British Museum.—The estimate of the sum required to defray the expenses of the Museum for the current year, 1857–8, is 66,400*l.*—viz., 33,205*l.* for salaries, 3,250*l.* for house expenses, 18,200*l.* for purchases and acquisitions, 10,250*l.* for bookbinding, cabinets, &c., and 2,650*l.* for printing catalogues. The total number of persons admitted to view the general collections of the Museum last year amounted to 361,714, against 334,089 in 1855, 459,262 in 1854, 661,113 in 1853, 507,973 in 1852, and 2,527,216 in 1851 (the year of the Grand Exhibition). Thus, on the whole, the number of visitors has rather declined of late years. The number of visits made to the reading-rooms, for study or research, was 53,422 last year, and in former years, from 1855 to 1850 inclusive

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(proceeding by retrograde motion), 53,567, 56,132, 67,794, 72,226, 78,211, and 78,533. In 1810 the number was only 1,950; in 1815, 4,300; in 1820, 8,820; in 1825, 22,500; in 1830, 31,200; and in 1840, 67,542. The number of visits made by artists and students to the galleries of sculpture last year amounted to 2,918, which exhibits a considerable falling off, as compared with every year since 1831 inclusive; the number during the interval having never been lower than 3,508, and often as high as between 6,000 and 7,000. The number of visits to the print-room last year was 3,096, against 2,868 in 1855. The visits to the coin and medal room numbered 2,299, against 1,446 in 1855, and 1,310 in the year 1854. It may be convenient to apprise the public that they will be admitted to the general collections at the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock and 10 and 6 o'clock, according to the season of the year. Students will be admitted to the reading-rooms every day (except on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas-day), from 9 till 4, 5, or 6 o'clock, according to the season; and artists will be admitted to the sculpture galleries every day on which the Museum is open. The Museum is closed the first week in the months of January, May, and September. The usual reports from the different departments show that 10,434 volumes have been added to the library (including music, maps, and newspapers), of which 753 were presented, 4,010 bought, and 5,831 acquired by copyright. The number of parts of volumes received was 27,516. The number of pieces of music was 2,347 (each a complete work). The grand total number of articles received in this Department was 42,639. The additions made to the MSS. Department during the year were numerous. They include several very curious papers, such as a fine copy of the Samaritan Pentateuch, on vellum (A.D. 1441); the rare Provençal legendary history of the "Gestes de Charlemagne, à Carcassonne," alias Philomena, on vellum; an original Charter of William the First to St. Mary's Church, at Coventry, with the seal in fine preservation; a large number of documents relating to Normandy when in the occupation of the English, from 1355 to 1450; many original charters relating to France, England, and Spain; a series of Bulls of the Popes of Rome and the Doges of Venice, &c.; a collection of highly-finished miniatures and illuminated borders out of missals executed for Cardinal Pallavicini and Popes Leo the Tenth, Clement the Seventh, Pius the Fourth, and Gregory the Thirteenth; an original act of dowry by Ludovico Marie Sforza Visconti, Duke of Milan (1494); the original account-books of Kings Henry the Seventh and Henry the Eighth of England (1509 to 1518), signed throughout by those sovereigns; six volumes of original correspondence of the Maréchal de Brézé with Cardinal Richelieu and others; Archbishop Fénelon's autograph notes for his defence against Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux; a volume of letters of Sarah Duchess of Marlborough and Charles Duke of Shrewsbury and his wife, addressed to Viscountess Longueville (1703-13), and a very large and valuable collection of letters and papers selected from the sales of the late Francis Moore, H. B. Ray, and R. Cope Lamb. 20,780 MSS. were delivered to readers last year. The general antiquities recently acquired are numerous, including the collection of the late Hon. Sir W. Temple, our Minister at Naples, which consists of painted fictile vases, terra-cottas, bronzes, objects in iron, lead, glass, gold, and silver, gold coins, gold and silver ornaments, carvings in amber, ivory, and bone, engraved gems and *scarabæi*, Roman mosaics and busts, sepulchral urns, &c.; 220 gold, 480 silver, and 930 copper coins = 1,630 in all (besides five Cufic glass coins), have been acquired. The other antiquities are too numerous to be specified. In the department of natural history, 33,769 specimens have been added to the zoological branch of that collection—viz., 2,735 of vertebrated animals, 14,542 of mollusc and radiate, and 16,492 of annulose animals. To the geological and mineralogical branch of natural history 6,700 specimens have been added, and in the botanical branch some most valuable and interesting specimens have been acquired.

*Official English.*—The following official announcement appears in the morning papers of Thursday:—"Major-General Sir Richard Airey, Quartermaster-General, having received such numerous applications for tickets for admission of persons to witness the distribution by Her Majesty of the Victoria Cross on the 26th inst., regrets that he has not been able to comply with the requests of all the applicants, the tickets to the full extent of the accommodation having been already appropriated, and begs to express his regret that the press of business entailed upon him by the arrangement for the intended ceremony prevents his replying otherwise to such persons to whom he has not been able to send tickets."

*Alexander Pope, Broad Street.*—(From *Notes and Queries*.)—It is stated in the *Illustrated News* that the fact lately, as I supposed, first made public that "Pope's father was a merchant in Broad Street, in 1677, has been a patent fact for many years," and that Mr. Bolton Corney has the volume "containing the fact." That Mr. Bolton Corney had the volume was already known to the readers of *Notes and Queries*, from that gentleman's own mention of the circumstance and reference to the work; and we now know that there is another copy in the Free Library at Manchester; and that both, and probably other copies, have been in somebody's possession these 180 years; but until Mr. Hotten's correspondent drew attention to the circumstance, it was not known to me that therein was recorded, amongst the residents in the City, "Alexand. Pope, Broad Street." But even if known, this was a fact of no significance or interest until the said Alexander Pope of Broad Street was identified as the father of the poet. There were other Alexander Popes living at or about that time—one a tailor at Stepney. This identification was first shown in the *Athenæum* by, amongst other evidence, a copy from St. Bennet-Fink, of the burial register of *Magdalen Pope, the first wife of the poet's father*. I, however, who love to trace such discoveries to their source, am curious to know when this "patent fact" was first made public. It was certainly not known to Mr. Carruthers, the last of Pope's biographers; it was not known, at least I must believe so, to Mr. Cunningham, for, fond as he is of recording all such matters, there is no mention of it in his "Handbook" under the head of Broad Street. In further proof that books may be in possession, and books examined, and yet facts of interest overlooked, I will mention that Mr. Cunningham gives an account of celebrated persons married, christened, and buried at St. Bennet-Fink, and yet makes no mention of Magdalen Pope. It is not likely, under these circumstances, that the "patent fact" about Pope's father's residence in Broad Street was known to him at the time that he compiled his "Handbook." D.

*Corrupt English.*—The following words are abominable:—*Talented*. No word is more objectionable than this new and most unnecessary adjective, so freely used by writers in newspapers, when speaking of persons of note. *Tabled*. A person referring to a conversation, at a dinner-party, says "Mr. So-and-So tabled a strange remark," &c., &c. We shall not be surprised to hear of a new play being *theatred* after this. *Artiste*. No one is now a tragedian, a singer, or performer, in public: they are one and all *artistes*. "The *Monthlies*." The newspapers have lately introduced another word, in placing at the head of their reviews of monthly publications, "The *Monthlies*." Another importation (which a friend with whom we argued calls enriching the language) is the adjective *antiquarian*, for the noun antiquary, and which was defended by our opponent, because it was found in "Walker's Dictionary." It is to be hoped, that the mention of these and other errors in the pages of the *Athenæum*, so widely circulated, may be the means of correcting this abuse of our native tongue by those who, from their education and attainments, ought to know better. K. W.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—M. A. B.—T. W.—A Subscriber  
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**POSITIVE COLLODION** unequalled in sensitiveness and delicacy of detail, 6d. per oz., 8s. 6d. per 50 oz.  
**ALBUMENIZED PAPER**, 17s. 11. 5s. per quire; Waxed 4s. 7s. — Amber Varnish, 12s. per pound; Crystal do., 4s.; both dry hard immediately without artificial heat. — Jenses and Apparatus of their own Manufacture. — Pure Chemicals.  
HOCKIN'S "PRACTICAL HINTS ON PHOTOGRAPHY," Third Edition, 1s.; per post 1s. 1d.  
HOCKIN & CO. Operative Chemists, 38, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London (late 228, Strand).

**PHOTOGRAPHY.**—Messrs. T. OTTEWILL & Co., Wholesale, Retail and Export PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS Manufacturers, Charlotte-terrace, Caledonian-road, London, beg to inform the Trade and Public generally, that they have erected extensive Workshops adjoining their former Shops, and having now the largest Manufactory in England for the make of Camera, they are enabled to execute with despatch any orders they may be favoured with. — The Materials and Workmanship of the first class. Their Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.

**ALBUMENIZED PAPER**, carefully prepared by R. W. THOMAS, Chemist, &c., 10, Pall Mall. Five-Shilling Sample Quires of this paper, put up in suitable cases for posting, can be had on receipt of 6s. 6d. payable by stamps or post-office order, to RICHARD W. THOMAS.

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**PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, APPARATUS, AND LENSES.**

**R. W. THOMAS, CHEMIST, &c., 10, PALL MALL.**  
Sole Maker of the Xylo-Iodide of Silver, and Manufacturer of all the best Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus. — THOMAS'S Xylo-Iodide of Silver. — This important photographic preparation is extensively used at all the Photographic Establishments. Its superiority is universally acknowledged. Testimonials from the best Photographers and principal scientific men of the day warrant the assertion, that hitherto no preparation has been discovered which produces uniformly such perfect pictures, combined with the greatest rapidity of action. Free from spots, stains, or any other kind of blemish. In all cases where a quantity is required, the two solutions may be had at wholesale price in separate bottles; in which state it may be kept years, and exported to any climate. Full instructions for use gratis. **CAUTION.** Each bottle is stamped with a red label, bearing my name and address, RICHARD W. THOMAS, Chemist, &c., 10, Pall Mall, to counterfeits which is feloniously Imitate of SILVER BATH for the above preparation may be always obtained of R. W. THOMAS, ready made, at a cost little more than the price of ingredients used. — CRYSTAL VARNISH, prepared from the FIRST AMBER. This valuable Varnish, for protecting Negative Pictures, does not require the application of any heat to the plate. The coating will be found free from stickiness, hard, and transparent. It dries immediately. — HYPO-COLOURING BATH, for rendering the Positives on Paper dark and rich in colour. Instructions for Use gratis. — CYANOGEN SOAP, for removing all kinds of Photographic Stains. The genuine is made only by the inventor, and is secured with a red label, bearing this signature and address, RICHARD W. THOMAS, Chemist, &c., 10, Pall Mall. Manufacturer of pure Photographic Chemicals and Apparatus. And may be procured of all respectable Chemists, in pots, at 1s., 2s. and 3s. 6d. per dozen. Messrs. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Messrs. Barclay & Co., 3s., Farringdon-street, Wholesale Agents.

## UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

8, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

### DIRECTORS.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P. Chairman; CHARLES BERWICK CURTIS, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.

EDWARD LENNOX BOYD, Esq. F.S.A. (Resident).  
CHARLES DOWDES, Esq.  
WILLIAM FAIRLIE, Esq.

D. Q. HENRIQUES, Esq.  
J. G. HENRIQUES, Esq.  
A. H. MACDOUGALL, Esq.  
F. C. MATTHEW, Esq.

WILLIAM RAILTON, Esq.  
THOMAS THORNTON, Esq. F.S.A.  
HENRY TOOGOOD, Esq.

Secretary.—PATRICK MACINTYRE, Esq.

### Special Notice.—Third Division of Profits.

The unusual success which has attended the cautious yet energetic operations of this Company has enabled the Directors to add Reversionary Bonuses to Policies on the participating class, averaging nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the sum insured, or from 30 to 100 per cent. on the Premiums paid. Parties insuring with this Company do not incur the risk of Copartnership, as is the case in Mutual Offices.

Established nearly a Quarter of a Century.

Annual Income upwards of £128,000.

The Funds or Property of the Company, as at 31st December, 1855, amounted to 566,124. 2s. 6d., invested in Government and other approved Securities.

Prospectuses and every information will be afforded on application to E. LENNOX BOYD, Resident Director.

The Subscribed Capital, Accumulated Fund and Life Revenue of this Company, now afford a guarantee to the extent of £1,781,000.

Although very moderate rates of Premium are charged, the Company, by its Septennial and Prospective Annual Bonus System, has been enabled to make large additions to its Policies. Thus an Assurance for £1,000 has been increased to £1,398, and if it become a claim this year (1857) £1,482 will be payable.

Profit Policies, if now effected, will share in the Division of Seven Years' Profits, which takes place after the close of the year 1858. £1,255,000 has been paid to the Widows and other representatives of persons assured.

## NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIR PETER LAURIE, ALDERMAN, Chairman of the London Board.

LONDON OFFICE:—4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, E.C.

Where the Annual Report, Prospectus, and Forms of Proposal may be obtained.

ROBERT STRACHAN, Secretary.

**CANSON'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER** albumenised with great care, and of uniform quality, by Mr. Spencer, of Shepherd's Bush, in quire. Full Size, 33 by 17½. Extra albumenised ditto, for stereoscopic subjects, 14s. per quire. The Trade supplied with Canson's Positive Paper in quantities of not less than one ream. Country orders must be accompanied by a remittance. — London Agents, W. & H. S. WARR, Stationers, &c., 63, High Holborn, W.C.

**£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH, A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK, IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,** May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.

**NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**

**RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE** may be insured against by the Journey or by the Year at all the principal Railway Stations, where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B. The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents, £28,723.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Office, 3, Old Broad-street.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

**SUN FIRE OFFICE, ESTABLISHED 1710,** Thredneedle-street; Craig's-court, Charing Cross, and No. 40, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London.

Managers.

William R. Hamilton, Esq. Chairman and Treasurer.  
Charles Bell Ford, Esq. Deputy-Chairman.  
The Right Hon. William Felix Ludbrooke, Esq.  
Herbert M.P.  
Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie, M.P.  
Harry Chester, Esq.  
Samuel Peppas Cockerell, Esq.  
Brice Currie, Esq.  
John Drummond, Esq.  
Russell Elliot, Esq.  
William Ranken, Esq.  
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.  
Joseph Hoare, Esq.  
Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.

All persons insured in this Office, the Premiums on whose Policies fall due at the Midsummer Quarter, are hereby reminded to pay the said Premiums, either at the Offices in Thredneedle-street; Craig's-court, Charing Cross; at No. 40, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square; or to the Agents in the Country, on or before the 9th day of July, 1857, when the fifteen days, allowed by this Office, over and above the time for which they are insured, will expire.

Insurances may be made for more years than one by a single payment, and in such cases there will be a discount allowed on the premium and duty for every year except the first.

### RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIRST CLASS. SECOND CLASS. THIRD CLASS.  
1s. 6d. per cent. 2s. 6d. per cent. 4s. 6d. per cent.

Farming Stock may now be insured at 4s. per cent. if covered to a fair value, and situate in a district free from Incendiarism.

This Office insures Property in Foreign Countries, and the Rates are regulated by the nature of the risks.

The Duty paid to Government by the Sun Fire Office in 1855 amounted to 198,322.

Special Assurances.—The Policies of this Company now extend to cover Losses occasioned by Explosion of Gas.

**NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,** 48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c. Established December, 1833.

### Directors.

Chairman.—SAMUEL HAYTHURST LUCAS, Esq.  
Deputy-Chairman.—CHARLES LUSHINGTON, Esq.  
Francis Bannock, Esq.  
John Bradbury, Esq.  
Thomas Castle, Esq.  
William Miller Christy, Esq.  
John Feltham, Esq.  
Charles Gilpin, Esq. M.P.  
Robert Ingham, Esq. M.P.  
Robert Sheppard, Esq.  
Jonathan Thorp, Esq.  
William Fryer, Esq.  
Charles Whetham, Esq. M.P.

### Physicians.

J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.  
Bankers.—Messrs. Brown, Jackson & Co., and Bank of England.  
Solicitor.—Septimus Davidson, Esq.  
Consulting Actuary.—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

Abstract of the DIRECTORS' REPORT for the Year ending 30th November, 1856:

Number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Institution in Dec. 1835 .. .. 19,617  
Amount paid in Claims .. .. £609,161 11 11

Amount returned to the Assured in abatement of Premiums in the 17 years ending Nov. 30, 1856 .. £340,134 11 8

Additions to Policies by way of Bonus .. .. £126,564 0 0

Annual Income, after deducting 33,348s. abatement of Premiums .. .. £255,738 7 2

The Amount of Capital arising exclusively from the Premiums paid by the Members, who are themselves the sole Proprietary, and among whom alone the whole profit is divided .. .. £1,331,606 8 11

At the last division of surplus profits made up to Nov. 30, 1856, the reductions varied from 6 to 85 per cent. on the original amount of Premiums, according to the age of the member, and the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of premiums received during the next five years.

The next DIVISION will be made up to the 30th of November, 1857.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of July, are reminded that the same must be paid within 30 days of that date. The Prospectus and Report of the Directors, for 1856, may now be had on application at the offices.

June 17, 1857. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

**THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established 1837.  
Empowered by special Act of Parliament.  
62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.  
Capital, One Million.

### Directors.

George Bousfield, Esq.  
Thomas Challis, Esq. Ald.  
Jacob George Cole, Esq.  
Joseph Dawson, Esq.  
William Delf, Esq.  
John Dixon, Esq.  
Benjamin Edgington, Esq.  
John T. Fletcher, Esq.  
Charles Hindley, Esq. M.P.  
James Pilkington, Esq. M.P.  
Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.

Edward Wilson, Esq.  
The MIDSUMMER FIRE RENEWAL RECEIPTS are now ready, and may be had on application at the head office of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

Losses by explosion of Gas made good by the Company. IN THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE PROFITS DIVISIBLE by the Company's Deed of Settlement allowed to Assurers, and the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, on the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public safety.

No charge for STAMPS on LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES. LOANS granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the borrower.

To all Agents, Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, liberal allowances made. By Order of the Board, THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

### BANK OF DEPOSIT.

**NATIONAL ASSURANCE AND INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.**

No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON, S.W.

(Head Office);

No. 3, ST. ANDREW-SQUARE, EDINBURGH;  
No. 209, UNION-STREET, ABERDEEN;  
No. 8, CHERRY-STREET, BIRMINGHAM;  
No. 8, PAVILION-BUILDINGS, BRIGHTON;  
No. 64, HIGH-STREET, LEWIS;  
No. 9, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

Established May, 1844.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

This Company was Established in 1844, for the purpose of opening to the public an easy and unquestionably safe mode of Investment, with a high and uniform rate of Interest.

The plan of the Bank of Deposit differs entirely from that of ordinary Banks in the mode of employing capital—money deposited with this Company being principally lent upon well-secured Life Interests, Reversions in the Government Funds, or other property of ample value. This class of securities, although not immediately convertible, it is well known yields the greatest amount of profit, combined with perfect safety. Further, Loans made by the Company are collaterally secured by a Policy of Assurance on the life of the Borrower, or his nominee, effected at a rate of premium which insures the validity of the Policy against every possible contingency.

Such depositors are effectually protected against the possibility of loss, whilst the large and constantly increasing revenue arising from the premiums on Assurances thus effected is applied to the benefit of the Company, and provides for all the expenses of management.

Deposit Accounts may be opened with sums of any amount, and increased from time to time, at the convenience of depositors. A receipt, signed by two Directors, is given for each sum deposited.

### Rate and Payment of Interest.

The rate of Interest on the establishment of the Company has never been less than 5 per cent. per annum; and it is confidently anticipated that the same careful and judicious selections from securities of the description above mentioned will enable the Board of Management to continue this rate to depositors.

The Interest is payable in January and July, on the amount standing in the name of the depositor on the 30th of June and 31st of December, and for the convenience of parties residing at a distance may be received at the Branch Offices, or remitted through Country Bankers.

3, Pall Mall East, London. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.  
Forms for opening accounts may be obtained at any of the Branches or Agencies, or they will be forwarded, post free, on application to the Managing Director.

**BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.  
Amount Assured .. £1,211,665 0 0  
Annual Income .. £21,389 14 7  
Accumulated Fund .. £21,389 14 7  
Applications for Agencies to be made to the Secretary.

### STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S STANDARD BAROMETER.  
NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S Patent MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.  
NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S Patent MINIMUM THERMOMETER.  
NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S WET and DRY BULB HYGROMETER.  
GLAISHER'S RAIN GAUGE.  
MOFFATT'S OZONOMETER.  
ATMOSPHERIC ELECTROMETER.  
NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA'S Patent Thermometer for SOLAR and TERRESTRIAL RADIATION.

All the above Instruments are of Standard accuracy, and much as recommended by the COUNCIL of the BRITISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

NEGRETTE & ZAMBRA,  
Instrument Makers to H.R.H. Prince Albert,  
The Royal Observatories Greenwich and Kew, the American Government, &c.  
11, HATTON-GARDEN, LONDON.  
Illustrated Price Lists sent by post on receipt of a stamped envelope.

### ACHROMATIC MICROSCOPES.—SMITH & BECK,

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS,  
6, COLEMAN-STREET, LONDON.  
Have received  
THE COUNCIL MEDAL of the GREAT EXHIBITION of 1851,  
and  
THE FIRST-CLASS PRIZE MEDAL of the PARIS EXHIBITION of 1855.

"For the excellence of the Microscopes."  
An Illustrated Pamphlet of the 104 EDUCATIONAL MICROSCOPE, sent by post on receipt of six postage stamps.  
A GENERAL CATALOGUE for MARCH, 1857, may be had on application.

### MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, No. 14, Students', &c.

"Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive especially."  
Household Words, No. 345.

\*A Large Assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

### MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Botanical Microscopes, packed in Mahogany case, with three powers, condenser, pincers, and two slides; will show the Animalcules in water. Price 18s. 6d.—Address 7, Throgmorton-street.

A Large Assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.  
"It is marvellously cheap, and will do everything which the lover of nature can wish it to accomplish, either at home or in the open air."—The Field, June 6, 1857.

### MICROSCOPES, at SPENCER BROWNING & Co.'s—Compound Microscopes, with objects, &c. from 2s. 6d.—The School Microscope, two powers, six objects, in case, 12s. 6d.—Students' Microscope, 2s. 6d. and 4s.

Complete Illustrated Catalogue free, on receipt of four stamps, to Spencer Browning & Co., 111, Minories, E. Established Ninety Years.—Trade supplied.

### THE NEW CYLINDER PRIZE FLUTE.—

Attendance is given daily at RUDALL, ROSE, CARTE & CO'S Musical Instrument Warehouse, 30, Charing Cross, to explain and illustrate the peculiar excellencies of this perfect and beautiful toned Flute, upon which Mr. B. Wells has the honour of performing before Her Majesty and Prince Albert at Windsor Castle. Every kind of Flute and other systems. Carte's Sketch, price (by post) 1s., gives a full description.

### FISHER'S DRESSING CASES; FISHER'S NEW DRESSING BAG; FISHER'S PORTMAINTAUX, and TRAVELLING BAGS, 186, STRAND.

Catalogues sent free.

### DRESSING CASES.—At Mr. MECHT'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 119, REGENT-STREET, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, and CRYSTAL PALACE, are exhibited the finest specimens of British Manufactures, in DRESSING CASES, Work Boxes, Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury. A separate department for Papier-Mâché Manufactures and Baggage Tables, Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Penknives, Strops, Purses, &c. Shipping Orders executed. The same prices charged at all the Establishments.

### PARIS FIRST-CLASS and LONDON PRIZE MEDALS.

WATHERTON & BROWELL,  
GOLDSMITHS and JEWELLERS,  
Manufacturers, 16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London, W.C.

### CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH and DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application.

CHUBB & SON, 27 St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 15, Market-street, Manchester; and Horsley Fields, Wolverhampton.

### DURABILITY of GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.—

Many inquiries having been made as to the Durability of Gutta Percha Tubing, the Gutta Percha Company have pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter:—FRODIP SIB RAYMOND JARVIS, Bart., VENTNOR, ISLE of WIGHT.—Second Testimonial.—"March 10th, 1857.—In reply to your letter, received this morning, respecting the Gutta Percha Tubing for Pump Service, I can state, with much satisfaction, it answers perfectly. Many Builders, and other persons, have lately examined it, and there is not the least apparent difference since the first laying down, now several years, and I am informed that it is to be adopted generally in the houses that are being erected here."

Y.R.—From this Testimonial it will be seen that the CORRO-SIVE WATER of the ISLE of WIGHT has no effect on Gutta Percha Tubing.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, PATENTEES,  
15, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

**F. DENT**, sole Successor to E. J. Dent in all his patent rights and business at 51, Strand, and 31 and 35, Royal Exchange, and the Clock and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Albert, and Maker of the GREAT CLOCK FOR THE HOLY TRINITY PARISH, and the Ladies' Pocket Watches, Eight Guineas; Gentlemen's, Ten Guineas; strong Silver Lever Watches, Six Guineas. Church Clocks, with Compensation Pendulum, 88s.—No connection with 22, Cockspur-street.

### ELKINGTON & Co., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZERS, &c.

to their extensive Stock a large variety of New Designs in the highest Class of Art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition, 1855, the highest Honours, and the Grand Médaille d'Honneur (the only one awarded to the trade). The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition in 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. & Co., under a Crown; and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's Patent Process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, REGENT-STREET, and 45, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON; and at their MANUFACTORY, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Re-plating and Gilding as usual.

### ALLEN'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of PATENT PORTMANTEAUX, with four Compartments: DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING and DRESSING CASES, TRAVELLING BAGS, and many other useful and good Articles for travelling. By post for two stamps.

J. W. & T. ALLEN, Manufacturers of PORTABLE BAR-ACK ROOM FURNITURE and MILITARY OUTFITTERS. (See separate Catalogue.) 18 and 22, STRAND.

### THE PEN SUPERSEDED.—Marking Linen, Silk, Cotton, Books, &c. with the PATENT ELECTRO-SILVER PLATES prevents the ink spreading and never washes out.

Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 1st of Movable Numbers, 2s.; Great Plate, 5s.; with Directions. Post free for stamps.—T. CULLETON, Patentee, 2, Long-acre, one door from St. Martin's-lane.

### HARVEY'S SAUCE.—The admirers of this celebrated FISH SAUCE are particularly requested to observe, that none is genuine but that which bears the name of WILLIAM LAZENBY on the back of each bottle, in addition to the Fish Label used in the year, and signed EDWARD LAZENBY, 6, Edwards-street, Portman-square, London.

### THE ANGLO-TURKEY CARPET.—Manufactured in one piece without seam by C. HINDLEY & SONS, 14, Oxford-street (between Holles-street and Old Cavendish-street). It is unequalled in durability, and the most suitable Carpet for the dining-room and library.

### WOOD VIOLET.—H. BREIDENBACH has in great perfection Wood Violet Scent, price 2s. 6d.—Wood Violet Pomade, 2s. 6d.—Wood Violet Sachet, 1s. 6d.—Wood Violet Cologne, 1s. 6d.—Wood Violet Mouth Wash, 1s. 6d.—Wood Violet Quinine, 1s. 6d.

H. BREIDENBACH, Perfumer to the Queen, 137 N. New Bond-street, W. (Facing Redmayne's).

### GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST PATENT STARCH EVER USED. Sold by all Chemists and Grocers, &c. &c.

### COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.

TRILLOAN'S IS THE BEST.  
Prize Medal awarded—London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing Prices and every particular, post free. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

### J. W. BENSON'S WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

Established 1749.—J. W. BENSON, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description, construction, and pattern, and the standard and unparelleled and unparelleled display of Watches, which is admitted to be the largest and best selected Stock in London. It consists of Chronometers, Duplex, and other detached Watches, and highly finished movements, jewelled, &c., with all the latest improvements, mounted in superbly finished engine-turned and engraved Gold and Silver Cases. The designs engraved upon many of the cases are by eminent artists, and can only be obtained at this Manufactory. The important regulations, superiority of finish, combined with accuracy of performance, elegance, durability, and reasonableness of price, are wished for, the intending purchaser should visit this Manufactory, or send for the ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, published by J. W. BENSON (and sent post free on application), which contains sketches, prices, and directions as to what Watch to buy where to buy it, and how to use it. Several hundred letters have been received from persons who have bought Watches at this Manufactory, bearing testimony to the correct performances of the same. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. From the Morning Advertiser, Nov. 1.—"The high reputation which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands out to none. From the Morning Herald, Nov. 3.—"The high standing of Mr. Benson as a London manufacturer must secure for him a large amount of public patronage." From the Globe, Nov. 3.—"All that can be desired in style, taste, and design."

GOLD WATCHES, Horizontal Movements, Jewelled, &c. accurate time-keepers, 31s. 12d., 32s. 12d., to 12s. 12d. each. Gold Lever Watches, jewelled and highly finished movements, 6s. 6d., 8s., 10s., 12s., 12s. 12d., 14s. 12d., to 40s. guineas.

SILVER WATCHES, Horizontal Movements, Jewelled, &c. exact time-keepers, 21s. 12d., 22s. 12d., to 3s. 6d. each. Silver Lever Watches, highly finished, jewelled movements, 3s. 10s., 4s. 10s., 5s. 10s., 6s. 10s., 10s. 10s., to 30s. guineas.

A Two Years' Warranty given with every Watch, and sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom, upon receipt of Post-office or Bankers' order, made payable to J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London.

Merchandise, and Watch Clubs supplied. Old Watches taken in Exchange.

### EDWARDS'S SMOKE-CONSUMING KITCHEN-RANGE.—

This Range, now brought to perfection, was the only one that received a First-Class Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1855. It has large Roasting Oven, a spacious Hot Plate, and insures a saving of 40 per cent. in fuel over Ranges on the ordinary construction. To be seen in daily operation at F. EDWARDS, ROSS & CO'S SHOW-ROOMS, 42, Poland-street, Oxford-street. Illustrated Prospectuses, with testimonials, sent on application.

Manufacturers of Dr. ARNOTT'S SMOKE-CONSUMING FIRE-GRATE.

### SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held in Edinburgh on the 6th May, David J. Thomson, Esq., in the chair. The Report by the Directors stated, that the number of Policies ending the year 1st March last, was 638, the sums thereby assured being 300,460, and the Annual Premiums thereon, 9,588,4—of all of which exceed, in every particular, those of the previous year.

The Invested Funds of the Society amount to £1,629,664  
The Annual Revenue to £176,411  
The Existing Assurances to £4,538,066

Copies of the Report may now be obtained at the Society's Offices, ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

Head Office, 26, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, Edinburgh.  
London Office, 36, FOLLEY, E.C.  
ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

Western London Office, 6A, JAMES'S-STREET, WEST-BOURNE-TERRACE, W.  
CHARLES R. LEVER, Solicitor, Agent.

### GRESHAM ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

The Alterations of the Society's premises being now complete, and Business arrangements thereby greatly facilitated, the Directors beg to announce they are prepared to transact, in the promptest and most satisfactory manner, all the different forms of Life Assurance. Having a large sum of money at present at their disposal for investment in connexion with Life Assurance Policies, applications may be addressed, on this as on other Insurance topics, to the Office, as above.

By order of the Board,  
EDWIN JAMES FARREN, Actuary and Secretary.

Prospectuses and other Forms on application.

### UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Corahill, and Baker-street, London; College-green, Dublin; and Grosvenor-street, Manchester.

INSTITUTED IN THE REIGN OF QUEEN ANNE, A.D. 1714.

Directors, Trustees, &c.  
J. REMINGTON MILLS, Esq., Chairman.  
HENRY ALDWIN SOAMES, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

James Bentley, Esq.  
Thomas Bodley, Esq.  
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John Morley, Esq.

Henry Paynter, Esq.  
John Rutt, Esq.  
George Spencer Smith, Esq.  
Richard. Horman Solley, Esq.  
John. H. Hille, Esq.  
Samuel Wilson, Esq. Ald.  
Stephen Wilson, Esq.

The Directors are ready to receive Proposals for insuring every description of Property in Great Britain and Ireland, including Ships in Dock, Rent of Houses, Loss by Fire from Lightning, and Farming Stock.

BONUS ON LIFE POLICIES.—The following will show the relative Amount of the recent Septennial BONUS added to the Advances made on Policies effected in Great Britain, according to the Ages of the Lives when Assured:—

Age when effected. Amount of Premium received for the same time. Bonus for the same time.

30 ..... 129 10 10 ..... 105 ..... Being about 70 per cent. on such amount of premium.

35 ..... 169 10 10 ..... 105 ..... Being 60 per cent. ditto.

40 ..... 186 10 10 ..... 105 ..... Being 55 per cent. ditto.

45 ..... 200 8 0 ..... 105 ..... Being 50 per cent. ditto.

50 ..... 237 14 2 ..... 105 ..... Being 45 per cent. ditto.

This BONUS, By having the Annual Premium reduced for the next seven years, which in many cases extinguished the same for the whole term of the Policy effected. Or, by adding the amount to the sum insured. Or, the present value thereof was received immediately in money.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Offices, as above, or by written application to the Secretary.

Policy Stamps and Medical Fees paid by this Company.

Advances are made on the sole Security of Policies effected with this Office to the extent of their value.

Two-thirds only of the Premium may be paid until death.

Decreasing and Increasing Rates of Interest are provided for. Persons whose Lives are Assured, and not being of seafaring occupation, are allowed during peace to pass by sea from one part of Europe, direct to any other part thereof, in steam or other decked vessels.

W. S. LEWIS, Secretary.

### IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.  
MARTIN T. SMITH, M.P., Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

One-third of the Premium on Insurance of 500l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

FOUR-FIFTHS, or 80 per cent. of the Profits are assigned to Policies effected *à la vie*, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth anniversary of profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 11. 10s. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on policies of the longest duration, exceeds 8. 2s. per cent. per annum on the original sum insured, and increases a policy of 1,000l. to 1,638l.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall Mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

### BONUS TABLE, Showing the Additions made to Policies of 1,000l. each.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to 1st, 1851.	Amount of Additions made on 1st, 1856.	Sum Payable after Death.
1830.....	£523 16 0	£114 5 0	£1638 1 0
1835.....	398 14 0	108 14 0	1486 8 0
1840.....	324 12 0	92 12 0	1216 4 0
1845.....	185 8 0	68 8 0	1274 0 0
1850.....	128 16 0	84 16 0	1213 8 0
1855.....	10 0	75 12 0	1085 12 0
1855.....	10 0	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861. Insurances without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

**OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERES,**  
LUSTRES, &c., 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in con-  
nection with their Manufactory, Broad-street, Birmingham. Estab-  
lished 1807. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety,  
Glass Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass  
at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal Glass Chandeliers, of new  
and elegant designs, for Gas or Candles. A large stock of Foreign  
crystal and glass always on hand. Furnishing orders executed  
with despatch.

**LOOKING-GLASSES** are cheap when they are  
really good both in design and quality. **NOBOTT'S**  
**LOOKING-GLASSES** will be found, on inspection, much cheaper  
(quality compared) than those of any other house. C. N. begs to  
call particular attention to the fact that his Plate Glass stands  
unrivalled for polish and pureness in colour, which has gained a  
high reputation for his manufactory, which has been unrivalled  
upwards of thirty-five years. The great care displayed in the  
design and superiority of the gliding most suit the most re-  
fined taste. The Stock, which is acknowledged to be the most  
extensive in the kingdom, and comprising every article connected  
with the Glazing and Decorating, will afford every facility to intend-  
ing purchasers. Residing in all branches. Experienced  
persons sent to give Estimates free of charge—368 and 369,  
Oxford-street. Manufactory, 3 and 4, Great Chapel-street.

**MATTRESSES, WARRANTED NOT TO**  
**WEAR HOLLOW IN THE MIDDLE—HEAL & SON**  
have patented an Improvement of Manufacture of Mattresses,  
which prevents the material feeling into a mass, as it does in all  
Mattresses made in the ordinary way. The **PATENT MAT-**  
**TRESSES** are made of the very best Wool and Horse-Hair only,  
are rather thicker than usual, and the prices are but a trifle  
higher than other good Mattresses. Their **ILLUSTRATED**  
**CATALOGUE OF PATENT BEDDING** and **HARDWOOD**  
**FURNITURE** contains also the prices of their Patent Mattresses,  
and is **SENT FREE BY POST—HEAL & SON, 196, Tottenham-**  
**court-road, W.**

**SMEES' SPRING MATTRESS,**  
**TUCKER'S PATENT.**  
Especially luxurious, but firmer, and affording more support than  
the best description of French and German Spring Mattresses.  
It has also considerable advantages over all others in  
ITS SIMPLICITY:  
Every part of it is exposed to view, and it is of so simple construction  
that its application cannot be misinterpreted.

ITS CLEANLINESS:  
By merely lifting off the cover, each part of it may be  
easily dusted and brushed, or if necessary washed. It affords no  
harbour for vermin, nor is there any canvas, hair, or other material  
in which moth can collect.

ITS DURABILITY:  
When folded, it forms a package 6 ft. 6 in. long, and only 5 in.  
square. It has no screws or fastenings, so that any one may fit  
or unfix it in a few minutes.

ITS CHEAPNESS:  
The cost of it is less than one half that of the ordinary French  
and German Mattress. It is especially adapted, from its cleanliness and cheapness,  
to the use of large establishments, as Hotels, Schools, &c. &c.  
It is made to suit any Bedstead, and is kept in stock by the  
principal Upholsters and Bedding Warehousemen in London  
and the Country.

Special notice should be taken that each Mattress bears the  
patent mark, as any not having that will be an infringement of  
the patent.

**BATHS AND TOILETTE WARE—WIL-**  
**LIAM S. BURTON HAS ONE LARGE SHOW-ROOM**  
devoted exclusively to the **DISPLAY OF BATHS AND TOILETTE**  
**WARE.** The Stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and  
most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices  
proportionate with those that have tended to make this Estab-  
lishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers,  
7s. 6d.; Pillar Showers, 10s. 6d.; Nursery, 12s. to 25s.; Sponging,  
with Hot and Cold Water, 15s. to 25s.; large assortment of Gas Fur-  
nace, Hot and Cold Plunge, and Camp Shower Baths.  
Toilette Ware in great variety, from 12s. 6d. to 45s. the Set of  
three.

**HEALTHY AND LUXURIOUS BED.—The**  
**Patent RHEOCLINE, or EASY SPRING BED,** yields  
an equal, gentle, and grateful support and rest to all parts of the  
body, is remarkable for its lightness, and is so ventilated, that even in  
long illnesses it cannot become heated or unwholesome, and is,  
indeed, for comfort and health, superior to the air, water, or any  
other Bed. The RHEOCLINE is a genuine invention, and is, in fact,  
either a settee, couch, or bed, is invaluable to an invalid. Price  
6s. 10s.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S NEW LIST OF BEDS, BEDDING**  
**and BEDROOM FURNITURE, and the best of each, has been**  
the quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c. of every description he  
is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the presence  
of customers; their prices are in harmony with those which have  
tended to make his house ironmongery establishment the most  
extensive in the Kingdom.

Feather beds ..... from £1 5 0 to £25 0 0  
German spring mattresses ..... 3 8 0 .. 7 0 0  
Patent Rheocline beds ..... 3 10 0 .. 6 0 0  
Home-hair mattresses ..... 0 18 0 .. 5 0 0  
Wool mattresses ..... 0 7 6 .. 4 0 0  
Flock mattresses ..... 0 6 8 .. 0 18 0  
Best Alva and cotton mattresses ..... 0 6 8 .. 19 0 0  
Sheets ..... 0 7 6 .. 3 6 0  
Blankets ..... each 0 3 0 .. 1 4 0  
Toilet quilts ..... 0 2 6 .. 0 15 0  
Counterpanes ..... 0 13 6 .. 4 15 0  
Portable folding bedsteads ..... 0 13 6 .. 9 0 0  
Patent iron bedsteads, with dove-  
tail joints ..... 0 15 0 .. 30 0 0  
Ornamental brass ditto ..... 0 15 6 .. 5 0 0  
Children's cradles ..... 0 15 6 .. 5 0 0  
Bed-hangings, in every variety, per  
set ..... 0 14 0 .. 10 0 0

**PAPIER MACHE and IRON TEA-TRAYS.**  
—An assortment of TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS wholly  
unprecedented, whether in extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier-Maché Trays ..... from 30s. to 10 guineas.  
Ditto, Iron ditto ..... from 12s. to 4 guineas.  
Convex shape, ditto ..... from 7s. 6d.  
Round and Gothic Waiters, Cake and Bread Baskets, equally  
low.

In these premises, formed of eight houses, on an show the most  
magnificent stock of **GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY,**  
Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes,  
Turnery, Clocks, Landelabers, Lamps, Gas-burners, Iron and Brass  
Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-hangings, so arranged in Sixteen  
large Show-Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities  
in the selection of articles, and in the purchase of the same, as  
elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogue sent (per post) free  
29, OXFORD-STREET, W., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, NEWMAN-STREET;  
and 4, 5, and 6, PERRY'S-PLACE, London.  
Established 1830.

**SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SALTZER**  
**WATER,** Manufactured by J. SCHWEPPE & Co. (the sole  
lessees), from the Pure Water of the Holy Well, possesses all the  
valuable properties of the celebrated **WATER OF SEEDS,**  
**SODA, MAGNESIA, POTASS WATERS, and LEMONADE,**  
are manufactured as usual. Every Bottle is protected by a special  
Label—LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, and DERRY.

**WASHING IN EARNST.—Dirty Blankets,**  
Counterpanes, Quilts, and Table Covers purely washed, in  
large or small quantities, at a moderate cost. Yearly contracts  
made with Hotels and Institutions for all their heavy articles.  
The Company's vans receive and deliver free of charge. No matter  
how small the quantity.—**METROPOLITAN STEAM WASH-**  
**ING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.**

**CURTAIN CLEANING.—TWO HUNDRED**  
**PAIRS OF SOILED CURTAINS CLEANED DAILY.**  
The **METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY** are  
now ready to finish, in the best style, Lace, Muslin, and every  
variety of heavy or light Curtains at a moderate charge. Their  
vans will receive and deliver a single article anywhere in London.  
17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

**DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS.—They**  
can be thoroughly cleansed from all impurities, the colours  
restored by pure washing, and promptly returned. Price 1d.  
and 6d. per yard: Turkey and extra heavy Carpets in proportion.  
—**METROPOLITAN STEAM WASHING COMPANY, 17,**  
**Wharf-road, City-road, N.**

**ICE, and REFRIGERATORS, for Preserving**  
Ice and Cooling Wine, Fruit, Butter, Cream, Water, Jellies,  
and Provisions of all kinds, manufactured by the **Wenham Lake**  
**Ice Company, 164, Strand,** of the best make, at the lowest cash  
prices. No agents are appointed in London for the sale of their  
Ice, or Refrigerators. Pure Spring Water Ice, in blocks, delivered to  
most parts of town daily, and packed in ice, 5s. 3s. and 6s. 3s.  
upwards, forwarded any distance into the country, by "goods"  
trains, without perceptible waste. Wine-coolers, Ice-Cream Ma-  
chines, Ice Planes for Sherry, Cobblers, Greenhouses, Moulds, &c.  
More detailed printed particulars may be had by post, on appli-  
cation to the **Wenham Lake Ice Company, 164, Strand.**

**HOW TO BREW ALE at 7d. per Gallon**  
fine as sherry, and an aroma equal to Burton Temper. This  
new Practical Treatise is by a Derbyshire man of twenty-  
eight years' labour at the pipet and tun in the best brewery in the  
country. No brewing utensils required, or those for household use.  
This is guaranteed to be the best and cheapest mode to pro-  
duce fine ale ever made public, leaving a profit of 1s. 3d. per gallon.  
The above, beautifully printed in large type, can be had of the sole  
Publishers for Eight Penny Post Stamp, sent post free to any ad-  
dress.—**Direct to FISHER & SON, Publishers, Kingsland, London.**  
—Established 1847.—**NOTICE.**—One hundred testimonials, with  
references permitted to Gentlemen and Families of high stand-  
ing, praising its excellence, sent first if desired.

**PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.**  
**METCALFE, BINGLEY & CO'S New Pat-**  
**ent** and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating un-  
bleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh Brushes, Cloth Brushes, and  
genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush,  
Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The **Tooth Brushes** search  
the crevices between the teeth and clean them most  
effectually.—The hairs never come loose. **M. B. & Co.** are  
sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Oris Root Soaps,  
sold in Tablets (bearing their names and address) at 6d. each; of  
Metcalfe's celebrated **Kalady Tooth Powder**, 3s. 6d. per box; and  
the **New Bouquets**—Sole Establishment, 130s and 131, Oxford-  
street, and 2nd doors West from Holles-street, London.

**A GOOD SET OF TEETH**  
Ever insures favourable impressions, while their preservation is of  
the utmost importance to every individual, both as regards the  
general health by the proper mastication of food, and the consequent  
possession of pure and sweet breath.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL**  
**DENTIFRICE,** compounded of Oriental ingredients, is of  
invaluable value in **PREVENTING** and **CURING** all  
**TEETH,** imparting to them a pearly whiteness, strengthening  
the Gums, and in rendering the Breath sweet and pure. Price 3s. 6d.  
per box.

**ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,**  
**AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION FOR IMPROV-**  
**ING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN.**  
It eradicates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Dis-  
coloration, and every other defect of the skin, and renders the  
Skin soft, fair, and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle—  
Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and  
by Chemists and Perfumers.

**DR. DE JONGH'S**  
**LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.**

In cases of general debility, the restorative powers of this Oil  
have been remarkably manifested. According to TAYLOR, BRE-  
NELL, and other eminent Physicians, it has been resorted to with  
the most beneficial effect after the whole range of ordinary tonics  
has been in vain exhausted. **DR. CAREY** remarks—"Where the  
powers of life are low, it affords nourishment to the body when no  
other can be borne, and turns the frame with fat in a truly  
wonderful manner."

**DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL** is sold only in IMPERIAL Half-  
pint, 2s. 6d.; Pint, 4s. 6d.; and Quart, 8s. 6d. labels, and is here avoid-  
ed with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN  
POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists throughout the  
United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,  
**ANSAR, HARFORD & CO. 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.**  
**DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS,**  
By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

**RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**  
**WHITE'S MOO-MAN LEVER TRUSS** is  
allowed by upwards of 300 Medical Gentlemen to be the most  
effective invention in the curative treatment of **HERNIA.** The  
use of a steel spring, so often hurtful and dangerous, is here avoided;  
a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resist-  
ing power is supplied by the **MOO-MAN PAD** and **PATENT**  
**LEVER TRUSS** with a tough elastic and compressed air, which cannot  
be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may  
be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post,  
on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being  
sent to the Manufacturer, **MR. WHITE, 29, Piccadilly, London.**

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.**  
For **VARICOSE VEINS**, and all cases of **WEAKNESS** and  
**SWELLING** of the **LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.** They are porous, light  
in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary  
stocking. Price, from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each; postage 6d.

**MANUFACTORY, 295, PICCADILLY, LONDON.**

**MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52,**  
**FLEET-STREET,** has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW  
**DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH,** fixed without springs,  
wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth  
as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest ob-  
server; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found  
superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not  
require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will  
support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to  
restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered  
sound and useful in mastication.—At home from Ten till Five.

**DEFECTIVE SIGHT AND DEAFNESS.—**  
**SELF-CURE FOR COUNTRY PATIENTS.**  
Either Guide free for 7 Stamps.  
Address **PHYCIS, Eye and Ear Institution, Alfred-place,**  
**Bedford-square.** Hours, 11 till 4.

**NOTICE.**—Not 30 Patients out of 1,000 have been left un-  
cured who followed out the advice given. Hundreds of Testimonials  
to be seen. Report of Cases of Cure free for two Stamps.

**DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA**  
has been for many years sanctioned by the talented  
of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidity,  
Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a Mild Aperient  
it is admirably adapted for delicate Females, particularly during  
Pregnancy; and it prevents the Food of Infants from fermenting  
during digestion. Combined with the **ACIDULATED LEMON**  
**SYRUP,** it forms an Effervescent Aperient Draught, which is  
highly agreeable and efficacious. Prepared by **DINNEFORD &**  
**CO., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved**  
**Horse-hair Gloves and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London;** and  
sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

**LADIES find "BARNES'S SANATIVE**  
**FLUID,"** the most efficient application for ROUGHNESS  
of the **SKIN, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, and CHAPS.** The  
**Sanative Fluid** is of vegetable origin, innocuous, pleasant to use,  
and does not soil the dress. Price 1s. 12d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.—  
1, Trevor-terrace, opposite the Barracks, Knightsbridge, S.W.

**DO YOU WANT LUXURANT HAIR,**  
**WHISKERS, &c.?—If so, use MISS COUPELLE'S**  
**CRINITURIA,** which is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Mou-  
staches, &c. in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in baldness,  
from whatever cause, prevent its falling off, and induce Weak  
Hair, and effectually check Greyness in all its stages. If used in  
the nursery, it will arrest Baldness in after life. Sold by all Chem-  
ists, &c. in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, &c.  
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